WORLD SOCCER, OCTOBER, 1960

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World Soccer

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. . . page nine

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see page twelve

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World Soccer

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FOR some considerable time, alongside with several of my editorial colleagues, I have nursed an ambition to produce an international soccer magazine. In the end it became quite apparent that something would have to be done about this obsession that burned inside us. Thus WORLD SOCCER was born.

This first edition of WORLD SOCCER, which is offered for your approval, was produced with much aforethought, for it is our intention to fulfil an editorial policy which will meet with the requirements of soccer followers of all nationalities.

Written in the English language, and indeed produced in London, the world's largest city and a stronghold of soccer, WORLD SOCCER will, naturally, endeavour to present a well balanced editorial content that will not be unfavourably accepted by the large number of British readers we hope to attract.

WORLD SOCCER will avoid taking sides with any country or organisation within a country. It will treat with respect the ideas of all, whilst not necessarily agreeing with some of them. For we think that it is of paramount importance that there should be new ideas in preference to living in the past and failing to recognise development and progress.

In recent years the world has seen every country develop tremendous interest in a sport once dominated by Britain. This augers well for the future of our great game. Such a thrilling new phase that links the peoples of the world in friendly sporting competition, may well help to foster more goodwill and understanding where political discord now exists.

Many of you will have your own ideas about how the perfect international soccer magazine should look. We will endeavour to incorporate your suggestions, so please send your comments to us.

We offer our thanks to the kind folk who have offered us good wishes, and our sincere appreciation to those of you who have purchased this first edition of WORLD SOCCER. We hope you will become regular customers and that you will spread the news of the magazine amongst your friends.

WORLD SOCCER is published monthly by Echo Publications (London) Ltd., 1, Ludgate Circus Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.4, England. Situated at this address are the magazine's Editorial, Advertising and Publishing offices.

EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTIONS will be gladly received for consideration, providing such items (articles or photographs) are accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope. No responsibility will be accepted for the return of manuscripts or photographs if this condition is not observed. The Editor cannot accept responsibility for loss or injury during transit.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES are as follows: One Year £1-8-0 (U.S.A. and Canada 5 dollars); two years £2-10-0 (U.S.A. and Canada 9 dollars).

OVERSEAS CIRCULATION: Agents in all countries are urgently needed to help develop the circulation of WORLD SOCCER. Distributing organisations and individual circulation specialists interested in handling WORLD SOCCER at very favourable terms should contact The Circulation Manager, WORLD SOCCER, 1, Ludgate Circus Buildings, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.4, England.

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This season Wolverhampton Wanderers have four South Africans on their books. New signing McMullan (fair haired) is seen here being welcomed by, left to right Stuart, Horne and Durandt. Wolves not entered for the League Cup, will be out for League, F.A. Cup and European Cup honours this time. (W.I).

WATCH SPURS THIS

Eric Butler discusses English League clubs

SO five clubs, Wolves, Tottenham, West Bromwich Albion, Sheffield Wednesday and Arsenal co-opted out of the inaugural Football League Cup competition.

The first four are evidently going to concentrate on bidding for the great traditional prizes of League Championship and F.A. Cup, while Arsenal have a big rebuilding job on if last season's performances are any indication.

It is rather surprising to see Burnley in the 87 League Cup sides. They have European Cup commitments to put alongside League and F.A. Cup calls and the additional Cup games can rebound on the Turf Moor club.

But with the League Cup not due to get underway until next month, suffice if I say that Manchester United, Preston (even without Tom Finney) and Aston Villa are the kind of teams to be on if one fancies an ante-post dabble.

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On the League front I think it can build up into another neck-or-nothing fight. Burnley, Wolves and Tottenham had their chances during the last campaign. Burnley got there on sheer hard work and consistency.

Perhaps Wolves did win the Cup, but they did not measure up to the class shown by either Burnley or Tottenham.

Burnley are a relatively young side. Talent is abounding and players like Ray Pointer, Jimmy Robson, Alex Elder and John Connelly can go on improving—especially in the company of such skilled technicians as Jimmy McIlroy, Brian Pilkington and Tommy Cummings.

Pip the lot

But for all the Burnley promise I still consider Tottenham to pip the lot. It would not surprise me if the North London club gave the White Hart Lane fans reason for a big celebration.

Tottenham's shrewdly-planned soccer is based on the ability to switch the tempo of attacks and it is pleasing to learn that the White Hart Lane pitch is again to be covered by plastic sheeting in an effort to beat the annual ravages of mud and snow.

In past seasons, Spurs' smooth soccer has been handicapped in the winter months by the state of their pitch in mid-winter. Many points have been lost against sides who take the accent off skill and put it on power. Two plastic sheets will cover the whole White Hart Lane pitch. The sheets will then be rolled up and the water will be disposed of by the normal drainage system on the track surrounding the pitch.

The present Tottenham line-up is strong enough to bring honours. Some say that centre-forward Bobby Smith should be displaced, but Bobby remains the type of man Spurs need and there are few better of his power-house type around. Indeed, go-ahead Smith is an integral part of the nicely balanced Tottenham machine.

Mackay should continue to prove one of the game's top personalities. This powerful player has a zest for work and the ability to rally his fellow team-mates even when the going is tough. Mackay's drive and Blanchflower's shrewdness are two of the main reasons why Tottenham should do well this season.

Everton—the team who failed to win an away game throughout last season — can get in the honours race.

Everton have the players — nobody can dispute that. And manager Johnny Carey tells me: "I expect a big improvement now that the new men have settled in."

He should get it from men like full-back Alex Parker, wing-half Jimmy Gabriel, wingers Micky Lill and Tommy Ring and inside-man Roy Vernon.

Talent-ladened West Bromwich promise much with such players and clubmen as inside-forwards Ronnie Allen and Derek Kevan; wing-half Bobby Robson; centre-half Joe Kennedy; and full-backs Don Howe and those fighting Welsh Williams' boys, Stuart and Graham.

The surprise packet of last season, Sheffield Wednesday will be a power to be reckoned with as the season progresses. To come up from the Second Division and finish sixth in the League and reach the Cup semi-final was indeed a fine achievement last term.

Unpredictable

And, inside-forward Bobby Craig apart, it was virtually the side which had slumped in its previous spell in the top sphere.

During the post-war years not even the Munich air disaster could snuff out the honours' look of Matt Busby's Manchester United. Yet here is a side which can be great, but so often slumps at the unexpected moment. I know Matt is looking for honours this season and if weaknesses begin to show themselves he will not be slow in getting out the cheque book and add to his big money signings — goalkeeper Harry Gregg, wing-half Maurice Setters and inside-forward Albert Quixall.

Consistency is all the Old Trafford boys lack in the race of honours. It was, indeed, a pity to see the North-East beset by troubles. Newcastle, Sunderland and Middlesbrough have all had player worries and one must leave the St. James Park club to settle in again before attempting to summarise the hopes and possibilities of a side that has written so many memorable pages of Cup history.

Spain seek fourth victory

ENGLAND'S thirty-seventh 'home' international against a country from outside the British Isles—at Wembley on October 26—promises to be particularly interesting in that opponents Spain are strong enough to inflict England's fourth defeat on her own soil.

Spain, together with Hungary, are possibly the outstanding European soccer nation and they have a wealth of world-class talent upon which to draw.

The Spaniards were first here in November 1955, on which occasion England convincingly won 4-1. But the series between the two countries began back in May 1929 in Madrid, when Spain, by winning 4-3, became the first Continental team to defeat England abroad.

Since then the countries have met six times. England have won twice, Spain three times and the other game was drawn.

As usual the Spanish team will largely be a Barcelona—Real Madrid combination, and although teams have still to be selected, as we write, the chances of Gento, Di Stefano, Martinez, Suarez, Pepillo and Herrera in action are likely.

It is an international which could easily be one of the most entertaining in Europe for some while.

Liverpool, Sheffield United, Middlesbrough and Leeds appear as the more constructive sides and any two of them could finish at the top of the Second Division next May. I expect two of a group consisting of West Ham, Manchester City, Birmingham, Nottingham Forest and Chelsea to make way for them in the First Division.

Sheffield United are a fine, constructive side who attempt to play positive soccer from first to last whistle. Manager Johnny Harris tells me that he is more than hopeful for the coming season.

TIME

"We have the ability to make it next season. I think we are capable of improving both our home and away records."

One of the most solid-looking teams in the Second Division, Liverpool only need to show just a little improvement, especially in defence, to go up at the seventh attempt.

Goalkeeper Bert Slater, full-backs John Molineux and Ronnie Moran, half-back John Wheeler, and forwards Alan A'Court, Dave Hickson and Billy Liddell represent more than a fair share of the talent around these days.

Archie Macaulay suggests I put in a good word for his boys. Promoted along with Southampton, manager Macaulay's team had shown their worth the previous season in going to an F.A. Cup semi-final.

Norwich are a little like the present-day Tottenham. Both strike a fair balance between skill and power. Full-backs Ronnie Ashman and Bryan Thurlow have a wonderful understanding, while the middle line of Roy McCrohan, Barry Butler and Matt Crowe has few superiors when it comes to hard and inspiring standard of performance. In attack, Jimmy Hill provides the magic and Bunny Larkin, Brian Whitehouse and Terry Allcock the goal power.

The fall from grace of Portsmouth has been one of soccer's big post-war tragedies. Manager Freddie Cox has had a hectic time of it since leaving his successful Bournemouth in June, 1958.

The standard of Pompey performance has upset all and especially those with vivid memories of the standard of play shown by the side which included Jimmy Scoular and Jimmy Dickinson at wing-half; Peter Harris on the right-wing; Jack Froggatt both on the right-wing and at centre-half; and Len Phillips and Duggie Reid at inside-forward.

Pompey were a power in those not too far off days and now it is up to new skipper Brian Snowdon, converted full-back Dickinson, and forwards Ron Saunders, Jimmy White and Ron Newman to rekindle the old flame of performance and bring back that wonderful melody of success—the Pompey Chimes.

Forget those stories of Pompey in the battle to preserve their Second Division place. Sides like Plymouth, Brighton and Scunthorpe are, I venture to say, most likely to be bothered by relegation blues.

The link-up of manager Ronnie Burgess and coach Len Goulden has proved the turning point for Watford. Their 'terrible twins', Cliff Holton and Dennis Uphill, should settle down to get the goals in the higher sphere, while defenders Vince McNiece and George Catleugh will relish the tougher going in the Third Division.

Walsall walked away with the Fourth Division title and are a lively, well-balanced outfit who are proving up to the extra tasks confronting them.

The relegation from the Second Division last season of Bristol City and Hull did not cause too much surprise. Both were struggling and not even new blood could alter the position. Now they can re-establish themselves with Hull proving slightly the stronger this term.

That quiet, efficient Scot Malcolm McDonald has a solid-enough a side at Brentford and it is about time the Griffin Park boys started the climb back from out of the lower depths.

I know some critics are smiling about the possible decline of Peterborough who, this year, achieved the Football League status they fought for so long to get.

Peterborough are a slick footballing side, well guided by former England man Jimmy Hagan and I'll say quite confidently that they will finish in the top half of the fourth division in their first season in League football.

At Millwall, Reg Smith has planned his campaign carefully. He knows that the side should have been up last term and it was only half a dozen below par performances which resulted in them staying put. Smith wants results — and he means to get them. "We have the players to take us up, but any sign of weakness and there will be changes," he has said.

Close at hand, that top soccer tactician Arthur Rowe is guiding the soccer fortunes of Crystal Palace.

Palace can make it this term. I think they should have done so last season. George Smith, manager then, said he would resign if they didn't — and he carried out his word.

The current season in England started under the shadow of hearty discussions on television; with the inevitable transfer wrangle between star men and top clubs; with a delicate situation existing both between the League and the F.A. and the League and the Professional Footballers' Association, the latter over the topic of wages.

Added to all this, the attendance figures on the first games showed a decrease: nevertheless I am optimistic about the testing period that lies ahead.

LION OF THE HALF-BACKS

EDINBURGH-BORN David MacKay (right) has, since his March 1959 transfer from Hearts to Tottenham (for £30,000) developed into one of the lions of the half-back line in British football. He is again being strongly tipped to end the current season as England's 'Top Player of the Year', an award he so narrowly missed last season. Powerfully built, strong in the tackle, MacKay, more than anyone could grip the Spurs together to take the Championship title away from Burnley. (W.2).

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★

THERE are only one thousand inhabitants on the island of Heligoland. Two hundred and fifty of them play football regularly.

★

NOVEL way of getting hate out of a spectator's system is used by the French League Club Boulogne. Outside the gate there stands a punch-ball together with the inscription: 'Spectators are requested to leave players and referees alone. If there is cause for any anger — please use this punch-ball.'

★

WHITE CITY STADIUM, famed London show-ground for athletics, horse-jumping and greyhounds, will have football played there next December for the first time since before the last war. The combined Oxford-Cambridge University team Pegasus have taken it over as their 'home ground'.

★

THE River Plate Club of Argentina have a special stand set aside from the main structure which holds 10,000 — women.

★

HUNGARY holds the record for the longest international period without a defeat. From May 14, 1950 (3—5 at Vienna against Austria) to July 4, 1954 (World Cup Final 2—3 against Germany) they were undefeated.

★

AT Athens, the inmates of a lunatic asylum played a team of municipal officials and won 5—1. The victors did not once infringe the rules, whilst the officials committed fourteen fouls.

★

REFEREES in New South Wales (Australia) squirt rowdy fans with marking fluid so that police in attendance will be able to identify and remove the culprits from the ground.

BERT MOZLEY, former Derby County and England international star is now manager of the Hotel Royal in Calgary, in the Canadian 'Rockies'.

★

SYDNEY CANN, the man who has been giving England's Prince Charles football coaching at Cheam School in Berkshire, formerly had twenty years' Football League experience. He has played for Torquay United and Charlton Athletic.

★

ARGENTINIAN players are fined heavily for every really vicious foul they make. As a result, infringements have dropped by half. A player kicking an opponent recently had to hand over £35.

★

THE F.A. of Morocco has forbidden its star players to leave the country prior to the next World Cup. In addition, all internationals playing with French clubs will have to be ready to play for their country.

★

SHOULD two clubs tie on points at the end of the season, they should have to play a game on a neutral ground to decide who clinches promotion or actually wins the title. A number of prominent Scottish League clubs have been campaigning for such an innovation; but it has little chance of being accepted.

★

FLUMINENSE, Brazilian League and Cup holders, are the richest club in South America. They employ an office staff of more than 250 and produce their own weekly newspaper with a circulation exceeding 80,000.

★

A GAME between street-urchins from Argentina and Uruguay (oldest 12 years) was watched by a crowd of 10,000. The urchins of Argentina won 5—0.

★

HALDEN FC of Norway uses a second-hand 'Black Maria' police van to drive teams from grounds after a game which has incurred the wrath of the fans. The players board the car, stay behind the barred windows made of unbreakable glass, and harry on, sounding the siren.

★

IF a Czechoslovakian player selected for an international match does not turn up, he is automatically suspended for his next League match.

BRITAIN NEEDS A SUPER STADIUM

IT COULD BE CLOSE TO THE NEW MOTORWAY

suggests

ERIC BATTY

IN these days of increasing competition between the various forms of entertainment offered to the public, it is more than ever apparent that if Association Football is to recover its waning influence on the sports minded masses then something must be done to make their position on the terraces more tenable.

The grand total of people passing through the turnstiles to watch League football continues to dwindle and yet while it must be obvious to all that gates are at their lowest when the weather is worst precious little has been done to provide a reasonable degree of comfort for the spectators.

Engineering techniques have been developed to such a pitch that truly super stadiums could be erected within a very short time incorporating such facilities as centrally heated grand-stands, complete cover for every spectator, and a roof over the entire arena that can be moved at will by the magic of electricity. Other features which could be included are a pitch made of specially blended hard-wearing grass that does not need to be cut, equipment for the melting of snow and ice, and drying out wet pitches as well as the now well-known FIDO reputed to be able to keep football grounds and airfields etc., completely free from fog.

Fantastic cost

The cost of building new grounds is without doubt fantastic. Wembley it has been said would cost at least five times as much to build to-day as it did in 1920, and while this obviously precludes the smaller clubs from having such ambitions surely it is not beyond the means of the clubs that fight among themselves for the privilege of paying £30 — £40 — £50,000 for one player?

For some time past, the Football Association have been anxious to find a new venue for their show piece matches, and it has been suggested that a new stadium should be built to commemorate their centenary in 1963. This would be a wonderful achievement but in the meantime Hampden Park and Wembley are all that Britain, steeped in football history, can call upon for a big match, and neither of them is adequate.

Wembley's Empire Stadium is now more than thirty years old, and while it was a marvel in its own era it is now too small, and while too few people can obtain a seat, far too many are subjected to the vagaries of our climate. The car parks too are inadequate. The space allocated for this purpose may well be sufficient but when it takes an hour to get out of the car park . . !!

Hampden Park, Glasgow, is the pride of Scotland and the largest arena in Britain but it was built in the last century. Its 134,000 capacity can be bettered by very few of the world's largest grounds, but of the thousands that can be packed in, how many get a reasonable view. Anyone who has stood at the back of the huge terracing (as I have), must know that to follow the game closely without binoculars, is practically impossible.

Purely for football

This is a problem that restricts the size of any future stadium, but one thing that will help considerably will be the elimination of the tracks for athletics and dog racing which so often surround our largest stadiums. If any super ground is going to solve this problem it must be erected purely for football.

The Spaniards are perhaps the only people to realise this fact so far. They have been influenced by the bull ring, so long their main sporting attraction, and an event in which it is considered vital that spectators should be close enough to 'feel' the atmosphere.

As a result of this influence, the football stadiums erected in Spain during the last few years have been built upwards, in tiers, rather than outwards and upwards as has been the case in Britain. Chamartin, the home of Real Madrid highlights this point. At present it is still incomplete, with the bulk of the fourth tier still to be erected, but its three and a half tiers presents a first class view to every spectator, and not one single supporting pillar to be seen anywhere.

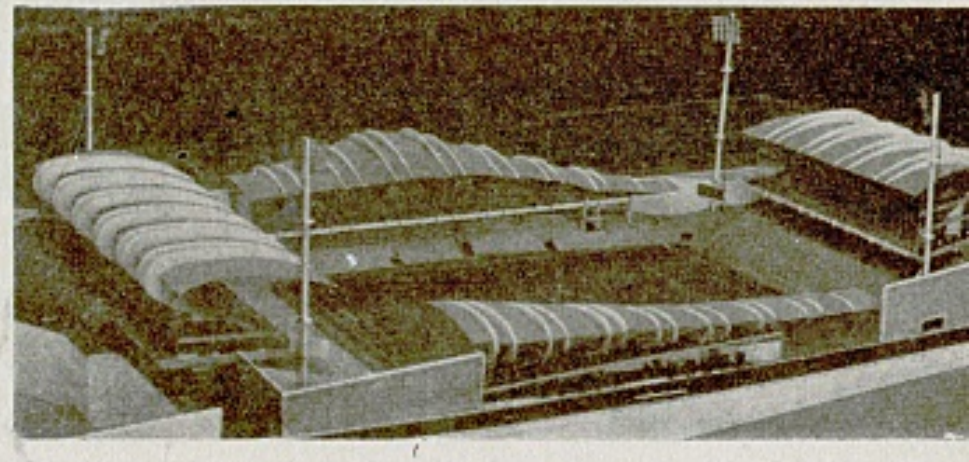
Spanish football has been going through a boom phase during the last five years and while there is as yet no indication that the peak has been reached every club that can afford it is building a new home. Chamartin has, been their example and Barcelona 110,000, Sevilla 80,000 are the first to follow suit, while work has already started on Atletico Madrid's Estadio del Manzanares. When completed it will accommodate 110,000 people and provide seats for 44,000.

Six lane highway

The selected site is situated on the banks of a tributary of the river Tajo, just across the river from a new six lane highway that leads into the heart of the capital. Two bridges will be built from the main road to give direct access to the stadium, and it is estimated that it will take no more than twenty minutes to reach the ground from the city centre.

Planning of this nature cannot be undertaken in this country of course, but in other parts of the world where sport is given a high priority by the government, anything is possible. In Hungary for example the Nep Stadion is not just a football ground in its own right, but the largest of a group of arenas that cater for swimming, basketball, volleyball, athletics, fencing and tennis.

continued overleaf



Wolverhampton Wanderers' proposed new stadium (right) as the architects and planners see it in model form. Official sanction and final negotiations have, as we write, still to be finalised.

Britain needs a super stadium *(continued)*

The Iron-curtain countries have developed a whole string a stadiums stretching right across central Europe and deep into the Far East. From Prague to Peking huge stadiums have been built to accommodate 100,000 or more (a) to encourage the nation's youth to greater sporting achievement and (b) to provide facilities for the tremendous 'Spartakiades' that the government stages on national holidays. These Spartakiades are really incredible affairs in which 10,000 athletes might take part. To have five thousand men, women and children taking part in a mass exhibition of physical training all at one time before a crowd of 120,000 enthusiastic party members is an awe inspiring sight, but there must be a huge stadium in which to present it.

No exception

The Russians, of course, have never been prepared to allow their associates to make further progress than they themselves and this matter is no exception. Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tiflis, all the big centres have their own stadia while in the capital there are several that can accommodate crowds in excess of 100,000. Their top engineers are now engaged in putting a moveable roof over the Dynamo Stadium in Moscow so that football matches can be held throughout the year. That they will be successful can be taken for granted, and when completed this will represent one of the greatest advances in the history of the game.

Throughout the new world, too, we have fine stadia. The United States has so far limited its efforts to the needs of baseball and 'grid-football' but there can be little doubt that once the great American public becomes enthusiastic over soccer — stadia will shoot up in all directions.

A sectional view (above) of Stamford Bridge with their martian-like floodlight towers.

Throughout the world in general it cannot be denied that soccer is by far the most popular sport, but in Latin America this is more in evidence than anywhere else. As a result they can boast of more super stadiums, per head of population than any other region in the world, and in the Maracana stadium in Rio they have the largest arena yet erected. A quarter of a million people can attend a match at Maracana, more than twice the crowd that Wembley can accommodate, but although it was built for the 1950 World Cup, its limit has yet to be tested. Since then, when 220,000 people saw the Brazil - Uruguay final, several matches have drawn crowds in the region of 180,000-190,000 but, it is now clear that 200,000 is the upper limit for any game outside the 'super' category Europe v. South America, and the like.

If Britain is to join the other countries of the world by building a national stadium, what form should it take? Essentially it must be designed exclusively for soccer, and while this does not mean that it cannot be used for anything else, tracks around the playing pitch must be excluded. The total capacity should be in the region of 150,000 to 200,000 but no more, and a majority at least, should be seated. Every spectator must be protected from the elements and preferably some form of central heating (and ventilation) should be installed.

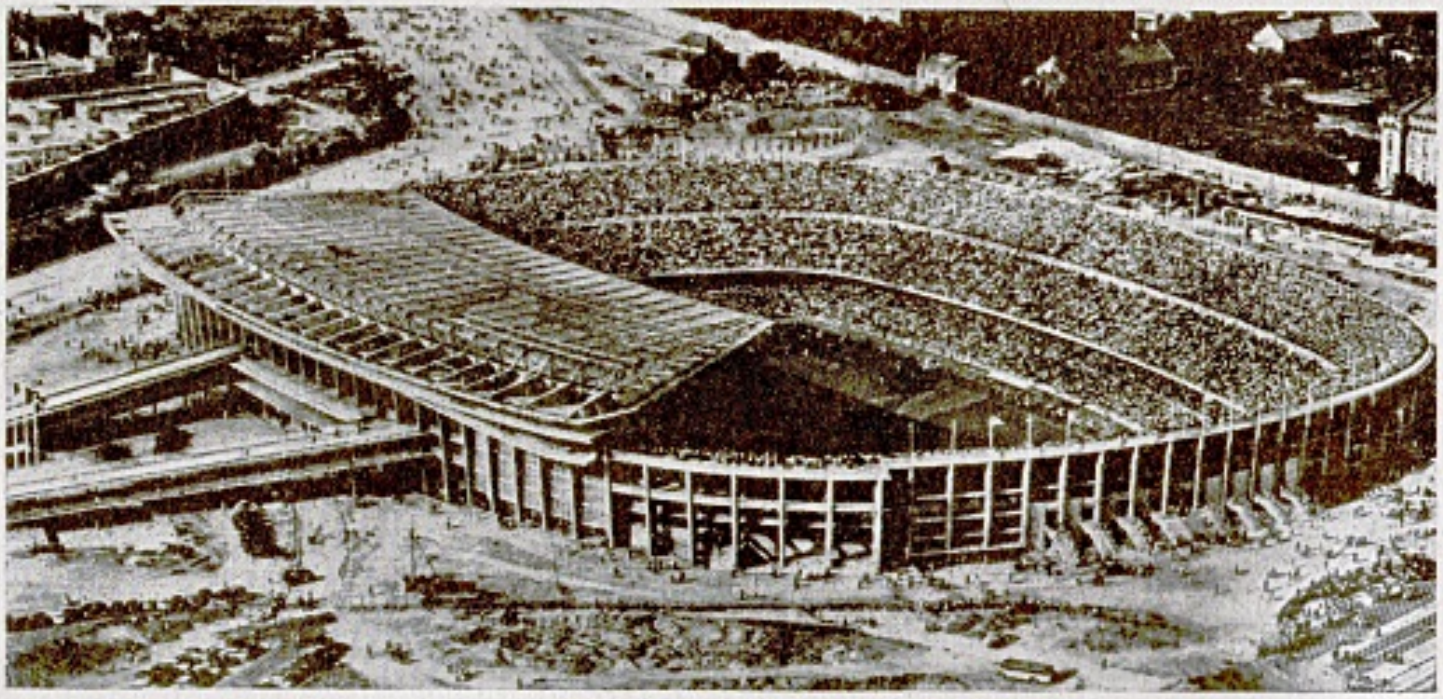
With adequate provision for refreshments and toilet facilities beneath each of the four tiers that are so preferable to the huge bowl, and a roof over the entire building there should be little room for criticism from any quarter.

Just where this super stadium should be erected is a difficult question to answer but my personal feeling is that it should be sited north of London and very close to the London - Birmingham motorway, perhaps equidistant from the two cities. With the support of British Railways special lines and stations could be built that would allow for the easy concentration and dispersal of the crowds while the motorway is ideal for road travellers.

TREMENDOUS DIFFICULTIES LIE AHEAD FOR ANYBODY THAT ATTEMPTS TO BRING THIS DREAM TO REALITY FOR APART FROM HAVING TO FIND AN INCREDIBLE SUM OF MONEY VARIOUS OFFICIAL BODIES WOULD HAVE TO BE OVERCOME. THE FATE OF LUTON TOWN AND WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS GIVES A GUIDE TO THE SNAGS. LUTON ASKED PERMISSION TO BUILD A NEW STADIUM, BUT WERE REFUSED BECAUSE THE POLICE COMPLAINED THAT THE CHOSEN SITE WAS TOO CLOSE TO THE MOTORWAY!

WOLVES APPLICATION WAS REJECTED BECAUSE THEIR STADIUM, DESIGNED IN A MODERN STYLE WOULD DETRACT FROM THE AMENITIES OF THE TOWN—FULL AS IT IS WITH TINY COBBLED STREETS AND SHROUDED IN SMOKE AND SOOT FROM THE FACTORIES TO WHICH THE TOWN OWES ITS VERY EXISTENCE.

A fabulous aerial view of Estadio Barcelona (below) which can hold 110,000 comfortably and with excellent all-round vantage points of the playing pitch. Spanish weather means that the designers need not take into consideration too much overhead covering. It is a sun-trap.



JOHN CHARLES (right) is now a leading 'pop' singer

CHARLES WAS THE KEY

ITALIAN ROUND-UP 1959-60

JUVENTUS commanded most attention in the last Italian season (1959-60) by gaining their eleventh national championship, which was a national record. Hot favourites from the very outset, and never in grave danger of losing their commandable lead, Juventus finished their 34 match league programme eight points ahead of runners-up Fiorentina.

Juventus are no strangers to British soccer enthusiasts for, besides including the celebrated John Charles in their ranks, they visited England in the closing weeks of the years 1957 and 1958 and had games against Sheffield W., Leeds and Arsenal. Last summer they met Arsenal in a return match in Turin and, more recently, they beat Tottenham 2—0.

This famous club is well catered for by dynamic millionaire President Umberto Agnelli who, incidentally, is also President of the Italian Football Federation. The club gained a lot of prominence in the early thirties when it gained the league pennant on five successive seasons.

In a team that had hardly any weak link, the "terrible twins" Charles and Sivori were deadly near goal and between them they marked 50 goals. In the summer of 1957, the champions paid a princely sum for the services of these two great stars: £65,000 to Leeds United for John Charles, and nearly £100,000 to River Plate for Argentine Omar Sivori.

Worthy Contribution

The club's contribution to the national team has been noteworthy, especially when one considers that Charles and Sivori are ineligible to play for Italy. In the "Azzurri's" four international matches this season, 8 members of the Turin club collected 20 "caps" between them and each player's number of "caps" for the season are recorded in parenthesis:— Sarti (4), Cervato, Colombo, Nicole and Stacchini (3), Boniperti (2), and finally Castano and Emoli (1).

Runners-up Fiorentina, trained by Luis Carniglia, had plenty of talent available to pin their hopes upon but, in the long run, they were never able to check Juventus' triumphal march towards the title. However, a 1—0 victory over the eventual champions proved one of their chief achievements of the season.

Their Swedish international outside-right Kurt Hamrin, easily the best player for his position in Italy, was a scourge to opposing defences, and greatly harassed Omar Sivori for the league's top-scorer tag.

Last year's champions, Milan, finished third, eleven points behind Juventus. From time to time, Milan drafted in their side a great number of promising players as Noletti, Trebbi, Salvadore, Ferrario, Fogar, Bettini and Alfieri, who given adequate grooming may give their side even greater satisfactions.

Relegated Clubs

The three relegated clubs were Genoa, Alessandria and Palermo. After spending the greater part of the season at the foot of the table, Genoa had already been doomed with several games for the end of the season still to be played.

Though fighting strenuously against the threat of relegation, Alessandria and Palermo had their fate sealed: Alessandria on the penultimate league game and Palermo on the last match of the season.

—HUNGARY

Foreigners topped the first three places in the goal-scoring list. Brilliant Argentine inside-forward Omar Sivori, Juventus, came out on top with 27 goals—6 short of the record which another Argentine star, Antonio Valentin Angelillo, established the previous season.

A single goal behind comes Kurt Hamrin, Fiorentina, scorer of two goals in the final league game.

Then followed John Charles—with 23 goals—another forward who had a prominent part in contesting the marksmanship to Sivori and Hamrin.

Italy's international centre-forward, Sergio Brighenti, Padova, took fourth place and thus proved himself the ace home-bred scorer with 21 goals.

The famous Torino won the Second Division title at the first time of asking and they will be accompanied in top-class football by Lecco and Catania. Of these three clubs, only Lecco has yet to sample First Division football.

Last season, Torino went through an unbeaten sequence of 24 matches and their cast-iron defence conceded only 21 goals in 38 matches.

AT Hampden Park, Glasgow, last May, the Real Madrid Club de Futbol retained their very firm grip on the European Cup by defeating Eintracht Frankfurt 7—3, before a capacity crowd of 134,000 enthusiastic Scotsmen. On the morning of the match queues formed outside the offices of the Scottish Football Association in response to the announcement that a few tickets returned by the Spanish club would be on sale, but inevitably the queue was greater than the supply of tickets and the disappointed fans hurried home to watch the game on Television.

An entire continent's countless millions swelled what must have been the largest ever audience in the history of entertainment. Everyone was asking the same question, 'could Real Madrid do it again, could they make it five times in a row'?

As the game opened it seemed possible that 'they' had finally met their match, for the Germans opened the scoring and were clearly playing very confidently. But as the game progressed the pace slowly began to drop as Madrid gained control. Suddenly it burst back into life as Di Stefano raced through the middle to meet a square pass from Canario and turn it into goal. They were level.

What happened then was almost inevitable. Casually, effortlessly, Real Madrid ripped great holes in the Frankfurt defence. Di Stefano again, then Puskas. The Spaniards were 3—1 ahead, and all the early doubts were dispelled as Puskas increased the lead with a second half hat-trick.

Cup of Honour

Suddenly it was all over, and while the celebrated Hampden roar, echoed and re-echoed around the giant bowl as the Madrid players did their lap of honour, the man that had made it all possible, Santiago Bernabeu, made his way to the dressing room to greet his team, and receive once more his trophy—the 'Coupe des Clubs Champions Europeens'.

Santiago Bernabeu became the President of Real Madrid during the summer of 1943, and immediately began to reshape the club to his own fashion. Had any casual visitor to the club been taken into his confidence that day he would certainly have been convinced on two counts, first that the new President was full of energy and enthusiasm, but also that he was reaching for the mythical pot of gold at the end of Judy Garland's rainbow.

Eric Batty

puts the spotlight on

REAL MADRID

European Cup Winners in 1959-60 and for every other year.

The previous season Real Madrid had finished in tenth position in the fourteen club first division. Spanish football was clearly inferior to the pre-war strength of her neighbours, and the public were by no means convinced that soccer would compete with bullfighting as one of Spain's major sports.

At that time the club had 6,000 socios (club members), and a ground at Chamartin that could accommodate a crowd of 16,000 if they were carefully packed.

Carefully Santiago Bernabeu laid his plans. Architects were engaged to design the most modern stadium that their imagination could create. When completed Madrid's new home was to be capable of accommodating no less than 200,000 but the plans had to be drawn up in such a way as to make it possible for the engineers to work in stages, as the money became available.

Fired by the drive and energy that made him a successful business man, Santiago Bernabeu built up Real Madrid until after ten years his dreams were half fulfilled. Chamartin had become a reality, a gleaming palace of a football stadium complete with every device that science could produce for the comfort of players and spectators alike. Now the stage was set for the final stages of the club's expansion but before further progress could be made, a team had to be built which would be capable of filling Chamartin with 120,000 cash customers.

Zarraga, Real Madrid's left half and captain holds the cup aloft, after winning the 1959 final, in Stuttgart.

The man finally selected from a huge list of possibles for what might be termed Santiago Bernabeu's executive officer was Alfredo Di Stefano, and by a strange coincidence the year 1943 marked an important change in his life too. With more than a hundred other youngsters 16-year-old Di Stefano went for a trial with his father's old club, River Plate. Several weeks later when Santiago Bernabeu was assuming control of Real Madrid, Di Stefano was playing for River's fourth amateur team, more than two thousand miles away across the Atlantic. Ten years later these two were to form a partnership that was to transform Real Madrid into the greatest club the football world has ever seen, but before their paths could cross Di Stefano had an apprenticeship to serve.

Di Stefano senior had at one time been against his son becoming a professional player but it was soon evident that his fears were unfounded. Within a year of joining River the young Alfredo was in the first team, and his twentieth birthday found him the idol of Beunos Aires, Argentina's leading goalscorer, and River Plate the champions.

In 1949 Di Stefano had seven international appearances for Argentina to his credit when he was approached by an agent from Colombia, who were at that time about to take advantage of the fact that they did not belong to FIFA by signing a great number of international stars without paying transfer fees. Together with many of Latin America's biggest football names Di Stefano joined the Milionarios FC of

The

Bogota. In four seasons, his club took three championship titles while he was twice the country's most successful goalgetter, and surrounded by some of the greatest players in the game, he developed at such a pace that scouts from Italy and Spain were almost fighting for his signature.

In 1953 Di Stefano moved to Spain and when he landed at the Barajas Airport just outside Madrid he set off a legal dispute that was to go on for more than a year. Di Stefano had agreed to join Real Madrid, but his official club, River Plate, had given an option of his services to CF Barcelona. After much argument it was agreed that he would play one season for Real Madrid and then join Barcelona but when the time came he declined to move and ultimately the arrangement was forgotten.

WHERE DID SOCCER BEGIN? An Hungarian artist gives us the above humorous suggestions. Was it in Ancient Greece? Or maybe Rome? Did the Ancient Britons have a hand in it or was it the early Victorian era?

greatest team in the world

By 1953, when Di Stefano joined Real Madrid, the club had already assembled a good side which included half a dozen of the Spanish national team, and his arrival gave the finishing touches to what had already been an exceptionally useful combination. In 1953-54 and 1954-55 Di Stefano took the goalscoring honours while the club won the championship, but until the formation of the European Cup in the autumn of 1955 their talents lay hidden from the rest of the continent by the Pyrenees.

During the campaign of 1955-56, during which time they were for the first time recognised as the champions of Europe, several weaknesses in the side had been exposed, but with attendances at Chamartin often exceeding 100,000 and the number of socios growing to more than 50,000, Santiago Bernabeu had money to spend and the whole world to shop in.

Thereafter a steady stream of gilt edged stars moved to Madrid. Raymond Kopa joined them from France, Santamaria and Ramos from Uruguay, Dominguez from Argentina, Puskas, Didi, Canario. Not all of these stars were able to settle in the highly competitive atmosphere of Chamartin and without a doubt the greatest surprise in this respect was the failure of Didi, who joined them in 1959.

With Brazil Didi was universally recognised as one of the outstanding inside forwards of his generation, and played a big part in their success in the 1958 World Cup, but with Madrid he failed to adjust his game to the overall strategy and faded from the limelight after only a very few weeks.

* * *

Santiago Bernabeu's expensive acquisitions have included several top administrators too, but as yet he appears to have failed to strike the right combination. One of the most important members of the Real staff is Emil Osterreicher the one time tecnico of Honved, who now has a full time job in seeing that the European Cup stays at Chamartin. The supreme authority within the club is Ramon Saporta who can be likened to a business manager or company secretary in an industrial concern. Frequently admitting to journalists that he knows very little about the game Mr. Saporta has been extremely successful as the President's right hand man. Team selection, training programmes and match tactics are left entirely in the hands of the coach—as long as he is successful.

Big Reputation

Luis Carniglia (now with Fiorentina), Jose Villalonga (Atletico Madrid) and Fleitas Solich, a Paraguayan who earned a big reputation in Brazil, have all held the reins, and fallen, during the club's five years at the top, but the present holder of the position, Miguel Munoz, appears likely to succeed where his more illustrious predecessors have failed.

For many years a player with the club Munoz was right half and captain in the first two European Cup Finals, and since giving up the active side of the game he has been in charge of Real's nursery, the Madrid second division team Plus Ultra.

While millions of words have been written about Real Madrid perhaps the most significant clue to the reason for their success was that given last season by Mr. Osterreicher. 'Everything in Madrid is geared to the problems of how to win every match in the simplest possible manner. Above all we play realistic football, but by insisting on class and skill when we recruit players, we retain a player's natural ability that gives elegance and grace to our game.

'Despite this the atmosphere in the club before an important match is extremely tense, and this is in complete contrast to the attitude of the players in Hungary. Honved for example found it impossible at times to control the players game, for to them football is an art, and in matches they simply express their personality for their own satisfaction.'

At this time last year the Spanish Football Association introduced a regulation which will almost certainly bring Real Madrid's long run of success to an end unless sufficient pressure can be brought to bear on the authorities and have the decision reversed. The ruling concerns the registration of foreign born players and as it stands at the moment no club can sign more than two foreigners unless they have a three year residential qualification in Spain.

At the Top

Despite the pressure from the ruling body, the present Madrid staff looks quite capable of keeping them at the top. Di Stefano at 34 shows no signs as yet of losing the edge of his speed, but when this eventuality does occur, he will be switched to wing half, and his duties in attack will be taken over by the young Brazilian star, Pele, on whom Madrid have an option when his present contract with Santos expires.

1953-54 Spanish champions. Winners of Caracas little world cup.

1954-55 Spanish champions. Winners of Latin Cup.

1955-56 Third in Spanish championship. European Cup winners.

1956-57 Spanish champions. European Cup winners. Latin Cup winners.

1957-58 Spanish champions. European Cup winners. Spanish Cup finalists.

1958-59 Second in Spanish championship. European Cup winners.

1959-60 Second in Spanish championship. European Cup winners. Spanish Cup finalists.

REAL MADRID (right) Back row l to r: Dominguez, Marquitos, Santamaria, Miche, Vidal, Ruiz. (front): Herrera, Pepillo, Di Stefano, Puskas, Gento.

FOCUS ON EINTRACHT FRANKFURT — RUNNERS UP IN 1959-60 EUROPEAN CUP . . . by ERIC BATTY

WHEN Eintracht Frankfurt won the championship of West Germany in 1959, they were practically unknown outside their own country. Even within the boundaries of Germany they were generally given little chance of success in the European Cup the following season. How could they, when apparently better balanced sides Borussia Dortmund and Schalke 04 had tried and failed before them.

In Britain they were a completely unknown quantity. Admittedly a representative Frankfurt XI had visited London in the Inter Cities Fairs Cup in 1956 and given a first class performance, but the club's only visit to this country prior to the 1959-60 season resulted in defeat for the Germans against what was really no more than an Arsenal reserve team.

Frankfurter Sportgemeinde Eintracht came into being in 1899, but although they always held a place in the German national league it took them sixty years to win the championship. When they finally clinched the title in June 1959 it also carried with it the right to take part in the European Cup, which in turn enabled them to establish themselves as a world class club, and boost their finances by several million marks.

From humble beginnings Eintracht Frankfurt have grown at a tremendous rate until now they have a tremendous influence on the social life of the population of the city. Several thousand members take an active part in the club's varied activities every week. Football of course is the most popular sport but there are thriving sections for Hockey, Rugby, Athletics, Tennis, Handball, Basketball, Boxing, Swimming and Table Tennis, most of them catering not only for men, but women and children too.

Tough contest

To win the German championship quite as much is demanded from the players as is the case in England where it is generally believed that the first division is the toughest contest in the world. In Germany any one of 76 clubs can win the championship. Initially they are split into five regional groups, four containing sixteen clubs and the fifth in West Berlin with twelve. At the completion of the league programme the top two sides from each of the regions play off with the champions of Berlin. Again these are divided into two qualifying groups, in which each team meets the others in its group at home and away and ultimately the winners take part in the championship final. From August when the league matches commence until the following June when the final takes place, the Germans slug it out through weather that is certainly no better than that which prevails in a bad British winter.

Only once prior to the 1939 war did Frankfurt build a side that was able to win the championship of the League (South). This was achieved for the first time in the club's history in 1929-30, and practically the same side repeated the feat two years later. On the second occasion they came very close to winning the national championship — fighting their way through the qualifying matches before losing 2—0 to Bayern Munchen in the final.

The war which devastated much of Europe left Eintracht in a very poor state. Their players were all five years older, and the youngsters inexperienced. These conditions could be applied to every club in the entire continent apart from neutral Sweden and Switzerland, but they were broke and their ground lay in ruins.

In April, 1949, as part of their fiftieth anniversary celebrations a fund was launched to rebuild their ground. It took two years to raise the money and another for the engineers to complete their work, and in 1952 the new Riederwald Stadium was opened. The total capacity of their new home is only 32,000 — a simple orthodox grandstand with four thousand seats, joined at either end by a continuous oval sweep of concrete terracing.

A venture

It took Eintracht ten years to build the side that won the German championship in 1958-59. Their longest serving player is inside left and captain Alfred Pfaff, seven times an international. He joined them when 23 years old in 1949. Four years later he was joined by Richard Kress, then an inside forward who later switched to the right wing, and these two formed a partnership that was to drive Eintracht to the forefront of German football.

In 1956 they finished 6th, then fifth, third and in 1958-59 champions of the Southern section. Just prior to the commencement of their championship year Frankfurt's team was re-inforced by the arrival of two star performers from central Europe, a young Hungarian centre forward Istvan Sztani, and the 33-year-old Yugoslav Ivica Horvath.

During 1958-59 everything went just right for Eintracht. Losing only three times in thirty league matches, they went on to win all six of the final round matches and then beat Offenbach Kickers in the grand final by 5—3. Their overall record was: Played 37, won 29, drawn 5, lost 3. Goals for 102, against 38.

Ten years

Three months later the club set out on a venture that was to lead to the most important match the club had ever played, the final of the European Cup against Real Madrid at Hampden Park.

The draw for the qualifying round paired Eintracht with the champions of Finland Kuopion Palloseura, but when the Finns withdrew after being refused permission to play both ties in Germany, they were given a walkover.

Next to cross swords with the German side were Young Boys of Berne, Swiss champions and semi-finalists in the competition of the previous year. Eintracht shattered the Swiss hopes by winning the first leg at the Wankdorf Stadium in Berne by 4—1. Now they met Wiener Sportclub and passed into the semi-final by the slenderest of margins 2—1 at home and 1—1 in Vienna, and so far they had given hardly any indication that they were capable of handing out a thrashing to

TEST YOUR

BELOW are a dozen questions designed especially to test everyone's general knowledge of soccer—the world game.

Three alternate answers have also been listed, only one of which is the correct one. You must decide, in each respective case, whether it is (a), (b) or (c).

1. Who was the leading goalscorer in the 1958 World Cup competition in Sweden?
   (a) *Pele (Brazil).*
   (b) *Fontaine (France).*
   (c) *Simonsson (Sweden).*
2. When Nilton Santos, Didi and Garrincha helped Brazil to win the 1958 World Cup, they all played for one club. It was
   (a) *Flamengo.*
   (b) *Palmeiras.*
   (c) *Botafogo.*
3. Who won the 'Latin Cup' in 1956?
   (a) *Real Madrid.*
   (b) *AC Milan.*
   (c) *Reims.*
4. Which club has the honour of recording the biggest European Cup victory over Real Madrid (3—0)?
   (a) *SC Rapid.*
   (b) *Partizan.*
   (c) *Vasas.*
5. Which player scored Germany's third and winning goal in the 1954 World Cup Final against Hungary?
   (a) *Rahn.*
   (b) *Morlock.*
   (c) *F. Walter.*
6. Who refereed the first European Cup final in 1956?
   (a) *Griffiths (Wales).*
   (b) *Ellis (England).*
   (c) *Orlandini (Italy).*
7. Seven countries were founder-members of FIFA. When was this governing body formed?
   (a) *1896.*
   (b) *1904.*
   (c) *1928.*
8. Who won the 1924 Olympic soccer title in Paris?
   (a) *Italy.*
   (b) *Uruguay.*
   (c) *France.*
9. Who was the leading goal scorer in the Spanish First Division during 1959-60?
   (a) *Kocsis.*
   (b) *Di Stefano.*
   (c) *Puskas.*

EINTRACHT (above) left to right: Kress, Baumler, Lindner, Stein, Weilbacher, Eigenbrodt, Stinka, Hofer, Lutz, Loy, Pfaff.

one of Britain's strongest club sides, Glasgow Rangers.

Rangers travelled to Frankfurt for the first leg with the knowledge that a low scoring game would almost certainly give them a 'plum' final at Hampden against the winners of the all Spanish tie — Barcelona v Real Madrid. This had been Ranger's aim all the season yet even this incentive was not enough to enable them to withstand the tremendous onslaught that Kress and Pfaff laid on.

These two were magnificent. Grafting in midfield, slowing the game down to walking pace and drawing the Rangers defenders out before sending their spearheads away after long balls laid deep into the spaces beyond the Scottish defenders.

Left half Stinka put the Germans ahead, but less than a minute later Caldow levelled the scores from the penalty spot. Rangers pulled out everything they knew to keep the Germans out, but were slowly being run into the ground. In the second half it was all so easy — Pfaff scored twice to win the game, then Lindner added two more to settle the tie and Stein added another just to emphasise Eintracht's superiority.

The second leg at Ibrox went almost exactly the same way as the first, and resulted in a 6—3 win for Frankfurt. So easily did they account for Rangers that 134,000 Scottish fans, usually so canny with their money, paid way over normal prices for the privilege of seeing them clash with Real Madrid. Frankfurt themselves were quietly optimistic. Confident that even the Spaniards would have been pressed to score twelve times against the Scottish champions they knew they were in with a chance.

This was the best team Eintracht had ever had. Loy, Hofer, Stinka, Kress, Stein and Pfaff were among the finest players that Germany could muster, and most important they were all playing in top gear. Thinking and moving as a unit they produced a brand of thoughtful fighting football that would surely have sunk any other team in the world, save Real Madrid.

In the early stages of the final, Eintracht were on top and had the Spaniards on the defensive for long periods before Kress put them ahead. Now Madrid were in trouble. Pfaff was playing further back than usual; centre forward Stein was wandering out to the side lines and creating space in the middle that Kress repeatedly used to advantage, yet slowly they lost their grip on the game.

Di Stefano and Puskas produced a brand of football that can rarely have been witnessed at Hampden and their brilliance alone turned the game away from Eintracht. Never at any time did the Germans surrender.

The turning point of the match came early in the second half when Scottish referee Mowat awarded Madrid a penalty after Gento was obstructed in a manner that merited nothing more than an indirect free-kick. The Germans hardly queried the decision yet they must have known after that that the gods were against them. Puskas scored from the spot and Frankfurt were 4—1 down, yet continued to display such spirit and enthusiasm that they forced Madrid to heights that no team in the world could have matched.

EVEN IN THE CLOSING MINUTES WHEN THE RESULT WAS BEYOND DISPUTE, STEIN SCORED TWO GOALS THAT TYPIFIED THE SPIRIT OF A FINE SIDE THAT WAS BEATEN BUT NEVER SUBDUED. MADRID KEPT THE EUROPEAN CUP FOR THE FIFTH TIME IN SUCCESSION BY SEVEN GOALS THAT PUSKAS AND DI STEFANO SHARED BETWEEN THEM. YET 134,000 SCOTSMEN WENT HOME CONVINCED THAT EINTRACHT FRANKFURT PLAYED WELL ENOUGH TO HAVE BEATEN ANY OTHER TEAM IN THE COMPETITION.

KNOWLEDGE

10. Which club is credited with the biggest victory in a European Cup tie?
    (a) *Honved.*
    (b) *Real Madrid.*
    (c) *Manchester United.*
11. Who won the French Cup in 1959-60?
    (a) *Reims.*
    (b) *RC Paris.*
    (c) *AS Monaco.*
12. One club provided five of the players that won the 1954 World Cup for Germany. Which club was it?
    (a) *Eintracht Frankfurt.*
    (b) *Hamburger SV.*
    (c) *1st FC Kaiserlatern.*

● **answers to this quiz may be found on page 32**

—WEST GERMANY

Money They Earned

HERE are some interesting pounds, shillings and pence facts about the last English soccer season.

First the players, 600 of whom earned over £1,000 during the course of the year. These figures refer only to players registered on 1st January, 1960, who have been registered for a full 12 months, and do not include benefits. The figures consist of basic wages, bonuses, talent money and additional match fees.

The total of benefit applications made last year up to 30th April, 1959, amounted to £249,666, in respect of 504 players. Of these players, 56 qualified for and received maximum benefits of £750, whilst 35 qualified for and received the maximum second benefit of £1,000. 133 players received an additional payment under regulation 45, of whom 93 were paid the maximum of £300.

PLAYER-PORTRAIT

The 'unknown' who burst into the world's biggest headlines during the 1958 World Cup games

BOY WONDER

by ERIC BATTY

THE rules of the British Associations preclude anyone not born within the Commonwealth from playing as a professional, and while a similar state of affairs exists in most other countries, there are one or two places that still keep an 'open house'. In Europe these are now limited to Spain and Portugal, although the Italians might well be included by virtue of the frequency with which they change their regulations.

In the countries where clubs are allowed to import players, each of the most wealthy clubs has a short list of wanted players. From time to time, these lists change, and from club to club they vary, but one name is prominently figured on every list—one player that no club would fail to make a bed for, even if it might mean selling the deeds to their ground!

This young man has a most unlikely football name, Edson Arantes do Nascimento but as 'Pele' he has been feted all over the world. For two years he has been universally regarded as the game's most sought after player—yet even now he is no more than nineteen.

Pele was born on the 21st October, 1940, in a small town called Tres Coracoes, in the Brazilian state of Minas Gerais. In English, Tres Coracoes means three hearts, but is merely a facade behind which hides an unknown mining town. Had Pele stayed there, he might never have brought himself to our notice, but when only four years old, his family moved to the state of Sao Paulo, and took him into one of the world's most fervent football centres.

At ten, Pele was playing with his local club Bauru AC, and was soon spotted by a scout from Santos who then obtained an option on his services, and waited for him to develop. By 1955, he was judged ready for the big leagues, and moved to Santos, 90 minutes flying time from Bauru. Fifteen may well appear to many people to be an extremely early age for a boy to turn professional but in Brazil they are old enough if they are good enough.

In Pele's case there can be no doubt that Santos were right. Within a year he was firmly established in the club's first team, and helped them to win the Sao Paulo championship, but it would be a mistake to assume that he was at that time regarded as a key man. Without doubt, the side's greatest influence, was inside-left Jair, one of the finest inside-forwards that Brazil has ever known, and while his contribution to Pele's development can never be calculated, it must nevertheless have been considerable.

At the time of the 1958 World Cup Pele was very much an unknown quantity. Making his international debut in the 1957 Copa Roca match against Argentina, he had done well enough to merit inclusion in the party being gathered together for the trip to Sweden, but was by no means an automatic choice. With established inside-forwards Didi, Dida and Moacyr in the party, Pele was taken along largely because it was felt that the experience would further his development, and there can be no doubt that when team manager Vicente Feola included him in the team for the vital match with Russia, he was taking a very big chance.

The wisdom

If Mr. Feola worried about the wisdom of including a 17-year-old in such an important match he certainly need not have, for Pele was an immediate success and scored the second goal that settled the game in Brazil's favour. In their earlier matches, the Brazilians had produced some superb football in midfield, yet although they created chance after chance they failed to score goals. Pele's role was to remedy this weakness, and playing in the manner of a second centre-forward that has often been tried in England, he helped himself to seven goals in four games. After scoring in his first World Cup match, he had everybody talking about him by taking the only goal of the game in the quarter final—a hat trick against France in the semi final, and another two in the final.

Pele's greatest attributes were his speed from a standing start, immaculate ball control, and the enthusiasm of a young boy so obviously anxious to do well, but perhaps most important of all was the enjoyment that he derived from each game enabling him to forget the crowds, television and the importance of the occasion. No one that saw him could doubt his enthusiasm, as he delightedly clapped his hands, waved his arms and literally danced for joy after each of his goals, and then by complete contrast, bursting into tears when it was all over, and crying on the shoulders of goalkeeper Gilmar.

Immediately following the World Cup, Real Madrid made the first of many approaches to Santos FC regarding Pele's possible transfer. At that time it was announced that the club were not prepared to release him yet despite this, clubs continued to make offers for him. AC Milan, CF Barcelona, Internazionale and Real Madrid have all offered sums in excess of £100,000 but still Santos say no. The highest bid is reputed to have been made by Inter, who are attributed with having offered no less than £180,000.

Pele is seen above with the President of the Santos Club, Athie Cury. The two are great friends — and little wonder. The club gives Pele a monthly salary of £250 and, plus bonuses, can look forward to earning for himself half-a-million pounds during the next twelve or so years.

Earlier this year, Santos settled all immediate doubts about his future when they signed a new three-year contract that gives Pele a monthly salary of £250. With bonuses and an enormous signing on fee, which was not officially disclosed but which would obviously be at least £10,000, he can look forward to earning around half a million pounds during the next twelve years or so. With Santos, Pele has won every honour open to him. Champions of Sao Paulo in 1955, 1956 and 1958, runners up in 1957 and 1959—a member of the world cup-winning team, thirty international appearances, and soon to become the leading goalscorer in Brazil's international history, he has the football world at his feet.

In 1959, Pele was called up for national service in the Brazilian Army and found himself saturated in football. Taking part in more than 100 competitive matches during the year he scored more than 150 goals — including a record 61 in Sao Paulo championship matches for Santos. Soon after his release from the Army his club sent him to have his tonsils out, and followed this with a month's holiday away from the game. Rejuvenated, he returned in time to take part in the triumphant tour of Europe which resulted in more than twenty victories for Santos against defeats by Barcelona and Fiorentina.

It has been said repeatedly that it is impossible to take more from football than you put into it, but Pele, without thought for what he'll get back puts everything he has into the game. Enjoying his training almost as much as he enjoys his matches, Pele is pursued off the field by hordes of young boys and girls wanting his autograph. Never known to refuse, when he appears in public, club officials have to keep a very close watch on him, for invariably some small boy produces a tennis ball, and Pele cannot resist the temptation to join in.

Players' Photo Parade

GORDON FINCHAM (Plymouth)

MICHAEL McNEIL (Middlesbrough)

BOBBY COLLINS (Everton)

ALAN A'COURT (Liverpool)

Scotland's best chance is

RAY FOOTMAN browses around

SCOTLAND'S selectors must face up to their tasks boldly this season if the country is to make a worthy showing in the 1962 World Cup competition.

Apart from that almost-a-win draw against Hungary in June, Scotland has undergone a disappointing period of late on the international front. We are still licking our wounds from the game against Poland when they beat us, and on merit too, 3—2 at Hampden Park.

Centre-half Bobby Evans, now with Chelsea, cannot go on for ever, and many feel we must look for a new pivot in our team-building. Jackie Plenderleith, who has also moved across the border to Manchester City, is out of the Army, and if he can recapture his form, will be a strong candidate. Martis (Motherwell) and McNeill (Celtic) both of whom played well in Under 23 internationals must also be in the selectors' books.

I think Jimmy McLean will come to the fore this season. He has been unlucky with illness and injury, and before he entered hospital last March, his displays with Ayr had earmarked him above many of his rivals in international class.

Thirteen goals in nine

Ian St. John often fails to produce his Motherwell form when playing for Scotland, and some good displays by Clyde's Johnny McLaughlin could earn him honours. Coming into Bully Wee's side at the back end of last season, McLaughlin scored 13 goals in nine games.

Since outside-left Tommy Ring 'vanished' from the national side, this position has caused anxiety. Last season in the Home Tournament we experimented three men in this position — Mulhall (Aberdeen), Auld (Celtic) and Weir (Motherwell). The best was Andy Weir, and his subsequent displays against Austria and Hungary, and in the Under 23 games, should win him a permanent place.

John White, Tottenham inside-forward, has also finished his National Service, and with Dennis Law (Manchester City) should ensure there are no problems here. The loss of John Hewie, who has returned to his native South Africa, will undoubtedly be felt, but Eric Caldow, in as great form as ever, and McKay (Celtic) are still rocks in defence. There is still not a goalkeeper in Britain to touch Bill Brown and with McKay (Tottenham) and McCann (Motherwell) plus Cumming (Hearts) and promising youngsters Baxter (Rangers), Smith (Preston) and Gabriel (Everton) the wing-half positions solve themselves.

Penman's play suggests

If Graham Leggat can keep clear of the injury bogey he must be in the outside-right position, and this season we should see Dundee's Andy Penman improving still further. Penman's play on the right-wing suggests it won't be long before he adds a full cap to those he won in Schoolboy, Youth, Amateur and Under 23 internationals.

There is much hard work to be done before we can think of the World Cup battles. The players must be brought together days before each international game and there should be trial matches against various City Select XI's.

On the home front, much interest will be on Hearts' displays in the European Cup. Tommy Walker's boys also won the League Cup, as well as the full title, and will be all out to hold onto them, but I favour Kilmarnock to be our most prominent team during 1960-61. Last season they left their championship challenge too late, and this, coupled with a fine Cup run, proved too much.

Dundee should never be far away from the top, even allowing for the gap left by the departure of right-half Jimmy Gabriel to Everton.

CONTINENTAL GOALKEEPERS ARE TOUGH

SIMPLY because the majority of Continental countries frown upon bodily contact with goalkeepers, it by no means follows that these specialised gentlemen are avoided like the plague.

The pictures on these pages help to bring this home. When Fiorentina defeated Juventus 1—0 during the last Italian season, the vital goal from right-winger Hamrin involved plenty of contact with goalkeeper Vavassori.

Reeling backwards

We see in pictures here Hamrin racing through. His speed and hurtling body has sent Vavassori reeling backwards. As Hamrin sails on he cartwheels over the luckless goalkeeper; but it is a goal. Team-mate Montuori flings up his arms and, pulling Hamrin to his feet, hugs his colleague gleefully.

Vavassori? He received a few minor bruises and his pride was punctured a little. And one could hardly blame him for not wanting to talk about the game afterwards. Nevertheless these pictures tend to show that Continental forwards do not consider their goalkeepers should be clothed in cotton wool.

with 'Anglos'

Scotland for 1960-61 prospects

Celtic's fault last season appeared to be that manager Jimmy McGrory could not find a settled attack. Too much interchanging caused much inconsistency. Great days will come again to Parkhead, but not this time, I feel.

Rangers won the Scottish Cup, but their supporters were rarely satisfied with the team's topsy-turvey displays. The signing of left-half Jimmy Baxter will strengthen the defence, but a couple of good inside-men are a major requirement at Ibrox.

The promotion race in Division II might well revolve around Stirling, Arbroath, Hamilton and Queen of South. "Too good for Division II, but not quite good enough for Division I" sums up Stirling, who make almost a seasonal habit of being promoted one year and relegated the next.

Arbroath face the task of regaining Division I under new manager John Prentice, and the side could win back at the first attempt, but new blood is badly needed at Gayfield Park.

At one stage, Hamilton appeared to have promotion 'in the bag', but they dropped three points from their last two games, and had to be satisfied with fourth place. In the final stages it appeared the players were suffering from 'promotion nerves' and too many chances were squandered, thus losing points which should have been won easily.

Challenged too late

Queen of the South left their challenge much too late, and just when they were well in the hunt, they lost Ivor Broadis for several matches, and his scheming was badly missed. The attack simply wasn't the same without him.

If they can start in the same fashion as they finished last season it will be Division I football at Palmerston Park again before long.

All in all, Scotland's prospects for the current season appear to be promising enough. I shall await preparations for the World Cup with interest.

THE GREATEST EVER

A World Cup semi-final, in 1954, between the holders of the trophy, Uruguay, and the hottest favourites ever, Hungary, was perhaps likely to be a flop, following the tremendous pre-match excitement. But this was an outstanding example of a much boosted encounter rising to even greater heights than was ever anticipated. The result was a 4—2 win for Hungary, and experts all over the world raved about the quality of the football produced by two very great sides.

HUNGARY, left to right: Puskas Grosics, Lorant, Hidegkuti, Bozsik, Lantos, Buzansky, Zakarias, Toth, Czibor, Kocsis.

IN order to appreciate fully the merits of what was perhaps the greatest ever International match it is necessary to give some brief indication of background prior to the game and the feelings with which the Hungarian and Uruguayan teams entered into it.

As far as Hungary were concerned they were still literally licking their wounds following the blood bath with Brazil that had posed as a World Cup quarter-final. Moreover they were extremely apprehensive as to the outcome of a further clash with a South American team rumoured to have sworn revenge for their fellow Latins.

Uruguay on the other hand were feeling rather pleased with themselves having knocked England out; an English team that had played well in spite of many criticisms, but heavy rain during and continuing after the morning of the match at the Olympic Stadium, Lausanne, had reduced the playing area to a very wet one and unsuitable to the ideal type of conditions preferred by the Uruguayans.

Owing to the ridiculous arrangements for the competition in Switzerland the draw for the semi-finals made this match obviously on paper at least a better match than the final might be on similar theoretical lines. This in fact happened for subsequently Germany beat Hungary 3—2 in the final having previously lost to them 8—3 in a preliminary match.

Both teams were depleted through injury; Ferenc Puskas was absent for Hungary, and Uruguay were without Varela, Abbadie and Miguez.

Teams — Hungary: Grosics; Buzansky, Lantos; Boszik (capt.), Lorant, Zakarias; Budai, Kocsis, Palotas, Hidegkuti, Czibor.
Uruguay: Maspoli; Santamaria, Martinez; Andrade (capt.), Carballo, Cruz; Souto, Ambrois, Schiaffino, Hohberg, Borges.

The authorities were taking every precaution to prevent trouble with scores of uniformed police lining the touchline just in case. The assembly greeted their arrival with derisive whistling. As the two teams came on to the field the rain was still driving down uncomfortably. But unmistakably there was a feeling of electric tension.

Immediate exchanges saw little advantage to either side yet almost from the kick-off there was a gradual impression in the play that if this was good, even better was to follow. Brilliant positional play, first class passing at top speed and ball control effortless despite the greasy leather, stamped this as the connoisseur's delight and the reporter's dream. While the Hungarians relied on retaining possession as long as possible and waiting for the appropriate moment to mount a swift attack as the result of quick, thoughtful interplay, the Uruguayans did not mind risking individual forays. The Hungarians however were clicking more and they took the lead through Zoltan

◀ Hidegkuti dives to head a splendid opening goal for Hungary . . . . then bares his cheek to be kissed by delighted team-mates in the traditional Hungarian fashion. ▼

FOOTBALL MATCH?

Jack Rollin

reminisces about a 1954 game that will be long remembered

URUGUAY, left to right: Abbadie (5th from left) then Andrade, Santamaria, Cruz, Hohberg, Ambrois, Borges, Schiaffino, Martinez, Carballo, Maspoli.

Czibor after about fifteen minutes.

Naturally it was not all one way traffic. Chief architect of the Uruguayan moves came from Juan Schiaffino who was playing a very deep lying game billed as centre-forward, with Juan Hohberg laying well up the field. Time and time again Schiaffino would set up some fine openings only for the Hungarian defence to quickly cover up the danger a split second before the Uruguay forwards could take full advantage.

Hungary seemed just that much quicker in thought and action at that time. They deserved their interval lead.

Shortly after the second half started they scored again when Hidegkuti, who appeared to cover more ground than anyone else on his side and who was deputising for Puskas, headed home with a spectacular dive. One might easily have expected the Uruguayans to have had their spirit well and truly dampened by not only the rain but this further blow to their hopes. But on the contrary, this proved to be the spur they needed because almost immediately they took control of the game and had the Hungarians' defence which had looked very solid and reliable before, reeling and making most un-Magyarlike mistakes.

After a particularly dazzling piece of work by Schiaffino, Hohberg took a pass down the middle and coolly pushed it past the defence into the net as the Hungary defence closed in. The majority of the crowd went wild with delight and the South Americans definitely had their tails up. There was about a quarter of an hour to go and the Uruguay team piled on the pressure. A not dissimilar move found Hohberg again in a position to score. Pandemonium broke out. On the field Hohberg had collapsed, overcome by the enthusiastic congratulations of his colleagues. He received attention on the touchline. Full time arrived less than five minutes later amid rather chaotic circumstances.

During the break there was a buzz of intensely interested conversation around the ground. Soon after play was resumed Schiaffino hit an upright with a great shot. As the ball left his foot he was brought down heavily by two defenders and could do little afterwards, limping painfully. Uruguay's last chance had gone.

From two lightning runs down the right wing and subsequent crosses, Kocsis superbly headed home twice to virtually settle matters. But in both cases Maspoli should have cut out the centres though this in no way detracts from the greatness of the goals by a great player. Ironically enough these incidents proved again that however well a team plays the goalkeeper has only to have a poor game and then all

● *continued on page 32*

Andrade, Uruguay's coloured right-half was a member of the team that won the trophy in 1950, just as his uncle had been in 1930. Here he heads away a centre meant for Palotas (left).

In the closing minutes of normal time, Uruguay threw in everything they had for the winner. Below Hohberg is seen after making a forlorn attempt to turn a team-mates shot past Grosics.

THE GROWTH

A RECENT SURVEY DISCOVERED THAT NO FEWER THAN HALF OF THE EXISTING MAJOR INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS CAME INTO BEING OVER THE LAST TEN YEARS SUCH IS THE RAPID GROWTH OF INTERNATIONALISM, FASTER IN THE LAST TEN YEARS THAN THE PREVIOUS EIGHTY . . . .

by ***GRAHAM PAYNE***
Editor of "Weekly Soccer Star" magazine

NEXT season's European Cup Final may be staged by Britain for the second time in succession. If negotiations between F.I.F.A. and the Football Association go the right way, this plum soccer fixture will be at Wembley Stadium sometime in May 1961, soon after the Cup Final.

From the British standpoint, such news is particularly gratifying. In these times of fierce international competition, when prestige matters almost as much as the game itself, Britain has come in for substantial criticism, from both at home and overseas.

Our training methods, styles and general approach to the basic arts are often hammered by foreign coaches and newspapermen. Even the most optimistic Briton would have to admit that whilst the utter depths of despair are still far removed, the level has sunk to its lowest point in history.

It is gratifying, then, to learn that many overseas nations still look to us for a lead in many other vital aspects of the game, not least among them refereeing, the organisation of a vast league programme, and the successful staging of 'glamour' games.

Hampden Park and Wembley Stadium are two show-grounds on which continentals dearly like to appear. They may not be the most contemporary of structures, but they do have a heritage and atmosphere all of their own.

—HUNGARY

Last season's European Cup final at Hampden between Real Madrid (Spain) and Eintracht Frankfurt (Western Germany) was probably the most discussed since the competition started in 1955. Regarded as a 'classic' in many official sources, a special film of the match is currently being distributed among senior professional, amateur and junior clubs as the ultimate object of attainment. Receipts of this final grossed £53,000.

So impressed were the Union of European Football Associations that they made it unanimously evident they would like next season's final to be staged in Britain again.

And this view was backed to the hilt by teams everywhere.

Real Madrid, European Cup holders since the competition's inception, have not concealed the fact that the one stadium at which they want to appear is Wembley.

Ferenc Puskas, who first tasted its charm seven years ago as a star member of the Hungarian 'whirlwind' which descended uncompromisingly upon English football, rates it as the best ground in the world. The Germans like it, so do the Italians, the Swedes and the French.

If this final does go to Wembley—and at this stage there is no reason to suppose it will not—then we may expect the world record receipts of £125,000 to be shattered.

That figure was set up ten years ago in Rio de Janeiro for the World Cup final between Brazil and Uruguay. Wembley's existing record is £58,400 for the 1956 Cup Final.

But with gate charges to be more than doubled, Wembley, next May, could gross £130,000.

Are Burnley strong enough a unit to be able to add the perfect finishing touch by becoming England's first finalists in the world's most expensive match at Wembley? We must wait and see.

The staging of the European finals at Hampden and Wembley is a start in the right direction. As it is in politics, so in football is it desireable that Britain should play a most active part in international affairs.

The real future of association football lies on the broad international front and not within our own narrow horizons, as some would still have us believe.

Sir Stanley Rous, secretary of the English F.A. has said: "The combination of air travel and television has caused the world of sport to shrink. Oceans are not even barriers to transfer fees. During the last ten years, inroads have been made into our own traditional insularity, and names such as Puskas, Di Stefano, Fritz Walter and many others are almost as familiar to the man on the terraces as Matthews and Lawton.

"Some people are asking where will it stop? Is not the international list becoming crazily overloaded? Surely the fickle public will soon find they have a surfeit of international talent?

"It is right that we should examine new developments critically, but, personally, I have never concealed the fact that I welcome this great widening and multiplicity of contact. Yet, whether we like it or not, I have no doubt that a new international football community has come into existence and will continue to flourish whatever the attitude of the British Associations."

I echo this viewpoint absolutely.

International competitions are with us in plenty. A recent survey discovered that no fewer than half of the existing major international tournaments came into being over the last ten years.

Indeed, five new ones have become fact within the last few months. I refer to the Cup of the European Cup winners; the Alpine Cup (between four Swiss clubs and four Italian clubs); the Friendship Cup (between four English, four Scottish and eight French clubs); the World Club championship (the inaugural 1960 title

OF INTERNATIONALISM

having been decided between Europe's Real Madrid and South America's Penarol FC), and the United States International Soccer League (open to top ranking clubs from Europe and South America).

Our own role in such international tournaments is already historic. Not only is the English Football Association the father of all associations, but the British Championship is the most senior of all international competitions having been held every season since 1883-84, broken only by two world wars.

England against Scotland is the world's oldest international fixture. It was first played on November 30, 1872, in Glasgow.

During the early days of the century, a number of South American countries were in membership with the English F.A. and, accordingly, Argentine and Uruguay were quick to follow England's lead.

The Lipton tournament (1905) and the Newton Cup (1906) are the next oldest competitions involving national sides: in these cases between Argentine and Uruguay. The Roca Cup (1914) is held between Argentine and Brazil.

In 1916, the South American Championship was founded to celebrate the centenary of Argentina's independence. With a month's duration, it is contested every second year on a league basis.

Prior to this, of course, football was included in the Olympic Games, although, strictly speaking, it was not considered 'official' as a major fixture until the formation of F.I.F.A. in 1904. From a football viewpoint, the 1908 Olympics marked the recognised entrance of the game.

The 1920's saw the formation of at least five top trophies which are still ever popular. Following the example of the Olympic Games organisation, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden banded together to start the Scandinavian Championship to be held every fourth year. That was in 1924. Later that year, the Argentinians and Paraguayans linked together in friendly battle for the Rosa Chevalier Boutell trophy.

Three years later, we had the International Cup (now known as the Dr. Gerö Cup in recognition of the services of the late President of the Austrian F.A.). This, too, is staged every fourth year between Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland and, since 1955, Yugoslavia.

The oldest club competition in Europe is the Mitropa Cup (more latterly re-named the Central Europe Cup). It is, as its newest title suggests, for the leading clubs of central European countries. Originally for champion sides and staged on a cup knock-out basis, because it clashed directly with the more glamorous European Cup, it is now being run as a league between two clubs from Hungary, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Italy. 1960 winners are the Hungarians.

Trophy most countries fervently strive to hold is the solid gold Jules Rimet Cup (after the late Monsieur Jules Rimet, honorary President of F.I.F.A.). Popularly tagged the World Cup, it came into being in 1930. It's *modus operandi* is familiar to us all. Staged every fourth year, the qualifying and final competitions span two years with the final being held in the organising country: an honour desperately sought by all associations in membership with F.I.F.A. We shall shortly be in the throes of the preliminary rounds of the 1962 tournament in Chile.

Not unsurprisingly, few new international competitions were introduced during the 1930's, possibly because of the gathering political storms and perhaps also because the coming of the World Cup represented for many the ultimate goal. The majority of nations were content to prepare and strive to capture the Jules Rimet award in the 'thirties.

Only the South Americans, at this time least affected by the international situation, went ahead and inaugurated their own Central American and Caribbean Games: a purely localised version of the Olympics. It was followed, in 1938, by the Bolivian Games, principally for those countries not associated with the Central American tournament.

The after-war years' resurgence brought in its wake a long line of competitions which are, today, being carefully followed by supporters everywhere, irrespective of colour, race and creed.

Here are some of them:

1947—North American Championship.

1948 — International Youth Tournament (for junior teams of under-18 years. Staged in Europe but now with South American participants).

1949—Latin Cup (champion clubs of France, Italy, Spain and Portugal meet every fourth year on a cup basis).

1950—Oswaldo Cruz Cup (Brazil and Paraguay meet on a home and away basis).

1951—Asian Games; Panamerican Games; Mediterranean Games.

1952—Panamerican Championship.

1953—Mediterranean Cup (between Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Spain and Turkey); Asian Tournament (between Burma, Ceylon, India, Pakistan); Arabian Games.

1954—South American International Youth Tournament.

1955—Inter Cities Fairs' Cup; European Cup; O'Higgins Cup (between Brazil and Chile).

1956—Asian Cup; Atlantic Cup (between Argentine, Brazil and Uruguay).

1957—African Cup; Benelux Cup.

1960—U.S. International Soccer League; Cup of the European Cup winners; The Alpine Cup (*Coupe des Alpes*); Friendship Cup (between England, Scotland and France); World Club championship (between winners of European Cup and South American Cup); Nations' Cup (Brazil).

Such is the rapid growth of internationalism.

More abundant in the past ten years than in the previous eighty.

Nacka Skoglund (above), Swedish-born international right-winger who plays for Sampdoria in Italy's first division. One of the stars in the last World Cup tournament, who took part with his Club in the inaugural U.S. International Soccer League competition which ended in August.

WORLD ROUND-UP

ALBANIA

European Cup next season?

SO far Albanian football is pretty much an unknown quantity but recent reports indicate that with the active help of the government the game is progressing rapidly. Next season it is hoped to enter the European Cup for the first time. The two top teams at the half way stage in the Albanian League are both from the capital, Tirana. Dinamo lead with 22 points (100% record) with Partizan 7 points behind.

During the last few years Partizan have swept all before them. Champions in 1947-48-49, 1954 and then three more in succession over the last three years 1957-58-59 it seems a pity that when the FA seems about to agree to their participation in the big cup, the club's team folds up.

ARGENTINA

Trouble with players

SOUTH AMERICAN football has been very quiet during the last two years or so thanks to a determined effort by the ruling bodies to curb the fiery spectators and quick tempered players. In recent international matches two players fell out of favour with referees and were sent to the dressing rooms in circumstances that indicate that the clean up campaign really is in earnest. First Varacka the Argentinian left-half was ordered off after insisting to Uruguayan referee Juan Armental that the trainer should be allowed to treat his injured team-mate Cardosa. With only ten men Argentina went down 1—5 to Brazil. Three days later at Ascunsion Brazil met Paraguay and although they won 2—1, finished with only ten men after the same referee sent off their captain, left-back Nilton Santos for arguing with him!

BELGIUM

They're professionals now

BELGIAN footballers are now to be recognised on a professional basis. At a meeting of the first and second division clubs in Brussels during the summer, a scale of payments which may be paid to players was agreed. 42,000 Belgian Francs per year plus another 42,000 for a player who trains for more than 8 hours during normal working days or alternatively an extra 8,000 Francs for a player who trains for more than two evenings per week. This will give the Belgians, formerly all amateurs a possible pay packet between £7 10s. 0d. and £12 per week approx.

BRAZIL

Vava now in Sao Paulo

SANTOS' FC's teenage stars Pele, Coutinho and Dorval have been much sought after by European clubs for some time past. Now Valencia the Spanish first division club have made an offer for the club's coach Luis Alonzo. Nothing doing say Santos.

Vava, centre-forward in the team that won the 1958 World Cup is now back in Brazil after serving a two year contract with Atletico Madrid. His new club is Corinthians of Sao Paulo. The fee? £48,000—£35,000 to Atletico Madrid and £13,000 for Vava.

BULGARIA

CDNA still dominating

ONLY one team has represented Bulgaria in the European Cup so far, CDNA the sports club of the Army, who are champions once more for the seventh season in succession. Only once since 1951 has anyone else won the national title. That was in 1953 when Levski beat them into second place.

Just as CDNA dominate the league, Sofia as a whole keeps the rest of the country under its shadow. In the last championship CDNA were top by four clear points and then followed by Levski, Lokomotive, Slavia, and September 15th (all Sofia).

FRANCE

Clubs have cash worries

TWELVE months ago Vic Nurenberg an ex-Luxembourg international was on top of the world with Nice. Captain of the team that won the French championship for the fourth time in nine seasons, he scored all three goals in the 3—2 victory over Real Madrid in the European Cup, yet at the end of the season his contract was not renewed. For the new campaign he has joined second division side, Sochaux. With most French clubs up to the roof of the stand in debt, many of them are surviving through the generosity of their local town council. Some are given annual grants, while others are given loans at advantageous terms. One of the latter is Nancy FC who recently disclosed that they have been granted a loan of £30,000 by the municipal council. The terms — 1% per annum.

ITALY

A political row?

A BIG row threatened to develop in Italy between the Football League and the defence ministry. In future decreed the government recently, professional footballers on national service will not be given time off to play for their clubs! After long negotiations they have at last relented but in exchange for free week-ends the players will serve two months more than everybody else. Twenty months instead of eighteen.

SPAIN

Puskas is the hero

ISIDRO FLOTATS has been transferred to UD Mallorca. During the summer he took a course designed for trainers organised by the Spanish FA and came out top of the list. The new trainer of his old club Barcelona was placed eighth! Mr. Brocic had nothing to do with his transfer—it was all arranged before he arrived to take over from Helenio Herrera.

Ferencs Puskas Real Madrid inside-left and one time captain of Hungary certainly showed up his critics last season. The gloom boys were writing him off as finished until last season he began gathering goals in earnest. In all he scored 51 goals for Madrid last season not counting friendlies, and was the leading scorer in the three competitions he took part in. 26 in the league, 12 in the Spanish Cup and 13 in the European Cup (a new record).

SWITZERLAND

German coaches wanted

YOUNG FELLOWS FC (Zurich) are very disappointed that the ex-Hungarian star Sandor Kocsis will not, after all be their player coach this season. After the revolution in Hungary in 1956, Kocsis was suspended from playing by FIFA and spent the time coaching Young Fellows. Later he played for them for several months, saved them from relegation after it had seemed certain that they would go down, and then went to Barcelona.

German coaches are much in demand in Switzerland after five of them made an almost clean sweep of the honours. Young Boys with Albert Sing in charge won the championship for the fourth consecutive time; FC Grenchen won the Cup (Franz Linken), and the second and third places in the final league table went to FC Biel (Josef Derwall) and Chaux de Fonds (Kurt Sommerlatt).

URUGUAY

Grand tour of Europe

DURING the spring of 1961, the Uruguayan national team will be undertaking a grand tour of Europe. Arrangements are still at the talking stage, but it now seems definite that a tour of some kind will take place. Spain and Portugal have definitely agreed to meet the Uruguayans, and several other countries France, Czechoslovakia, Russia and England are still trying to arrange suitable dates.

U.S.S.R.

School for goalkeepers

MOSCOW has had a special school for budding footballers for more than six years now, but it appears they are not able to specialise quite enough even there. Now it has been announced that they are to open a new school in Leningrad exclusively for young goalkeepers!

A referee gives the visitors a penalty. They miss. Take it again says the official, and the crowd shriek their disapproval. Later the referee sends off the home team's centre-forward and the crowd go mad. When the visitors take a two one lead 'hooligans' swarm onto the pitch, and the game is abandoned.

All this took place at the Lenin Stadium in Moscow, during a league match between ZDSA (The Army) and Dynamo Kiev. As a result, the Russian FA has suspended the Army centre-forward Krylov for two years (!) cautioned three other players, and awarded the match to Dynamo who were leading when the match was abandoned.

THE DAYS WHEN ENGLAND REIGNED SUPREME

A forthright article by Maurice Weedon

HOWEVER MUCH WE DISLIKE THE FACT, ENGLAND IS NO LONGER A LEADING POWER IN WORLD SOCCER. LAST SUMMER ENGLAND LOST 0—3 TO SPAIN AND 0—2 TO HUNGARY; YET THERE WAS A TIME WHEN WE DEFEATED ALL FOREIGN SIDES WITH COMPARATIVE EASE, AND WITH WHAT WERE VIRTUALLY "B" SIDES.

In 1901 England met Continental opponents for the first time in full international matches. That year Germany played here twice and lost 12—0 at White Hart Lane, and 10—0 at Manchester. Germany rose to win the World Cup in 1954 under Sepp Herberger —England's fortunes slumped. We would be hard-put to beat the Germans in these fickle times.

After the 1901 games, 29 years elapsed before the countries met again. Then the venue was Berlin, and it resulted in a 3—3 draw.

The countries have met four times since, and although England have won each match, it has been touch-and-go throughout.

It is a similar story against Austria. England went to Vienna in 1908, playing three full internationals, winning the lot (6—1, 11—1 and 8—1). In 1930 the countries again met in the Austrian capital, and the Viennese crowd were treated to a memorable 0—0 draw. Weeks afterwards, the Austrian players were idolised. They had held 'mighty England' to a stalemate.

Three years later, Austria were invited to England for a further match.

In charge of the visitors was Hugo Meisel, and he had drilled his team into a powerful combination. The foundations had been laid earlier by an English coach Jimmy Hogan, who also instructed the Hungarians but, like George Raynor who built the contemporary Swedish side, Hogan was not apparently wanted in English football. If only we had profited by those men we might still be on top of the world, instead of facing a long climb back!

— FRANCE

Even when England took the lead in the first minute through Jimmy Hampson, the Austrians played unruffled football, and their attacking centre-half created non-stop gaps in the defence. Indeed, it was evident when Hampson added the second, the visitors were not undaunted.

At half-time with England leading 2—0 the game looked over, yet somehow those roving Austrian forwards seemed dangerous. Austria pulled back as they had always threatened to do. Then 12 minutes from time, Eric Houghton sent a free-kick direct into the net. England were 3—1 up.

Dame Fortune changed sides

Suddenly, Dame Fortune changed sides. England left a forward unmarked and he shot past Harry Hibbs. Then it was all Austria. They swarmed round the English goal, shaking both opponents and spectators with their vigorous ballplay and determination. The English defence held out: Harry Hibbs performing wonders in goal.

In a quick breakaway, Sammy Crooks made it 4—2, but still the visitors persisted. They scored a few minutes from time, and gave the home side many anxious moments before the final whistle gave England a 4—3 victory.

This international was the first real warning to England's supremacy in their own country, but somehow, the warning went unheeded.

England's first defeat by a foreign country came in 1929, when they lost to Spain in Madrid by 4—3. The general feeling was that it was a good thing for foreign soccer, and it would lift morale. Two years later, England convincingly wiped out that defeat with a 7—1 win at Highbury, when there was no doubt the home side could have scored many more goals.

Spain beat England by the only goal in the 1950 World Cup, and the sides drew 1—1 in Madrid in 1955, and a year later England scored a comfortable 4—1 win at Wembley.

The next meeting was the summer's when Spain won 3—0. Thus had the tables been fully turned.

In 1934 England went to Prague, and Czechoslovakia (to the surprise of their own football officials) and won 2—1. The Czechs came here two years later, losing 5—4 at White Hart Lane.

In 1936, Austria gained their long-awaited victory over "The Teachers of Football", winning 2—1.

One of the roughest

Meanwhile England had been held to a 1—1 draw by Italy in Rome, and had scored a narrow 3—2 win over them at Highbury. This latter match has gone down in football history as one of the roughest international games on record.

The Italians resorted to almost any lengths, but in spite of this, it was evident they were fine players, who were learning fast.

Yet still nothing was done to halt the England slide. The phrase "We must learn to be good losers" went around whenever England was beaten. If only the appropriate steps had been taken 25-30 years ago, what a difference there might have been today.

England defeated Switzerland 4—0 in Berne in 1933, and the Swiss had their revenge five years later, winning 2—1 at Zurich. The next meeting between the countries was at Stamford Bridge in 1946, England winning 4—1, but, oh, the next year saw Switzerland again the victors, by the only goal at Zurich.

Since then the sides have met three times, England winning each match, but it is almost unbelievable that little Switzerland should have twice beaten the mother country.

France, who never claimed to be a great soccer country, also handed out an unpleasant shock during this period. England started

(Continued overleaf)

off well enough, winning the first six matches; by 4—1 in 1923, 3—1 in 1924, 3—2 in 1925, 6—0 in 1927, 5—1 in 1928, and 4—1 in 1929.

All these games were played in Paris, and when the sides again met there in 1931 it looked like yet another English victory. However, France won 5—2. Since then they have met eight times. England have won five times, France twice, with one drawn game.

Belgium also had their 'moment of glory'. After England had won eight out of the first nine meetings (the other being drawn), Belgium won 3—2 at Brussels in 1936.

YUGOSLAVIA MET ENGLAND FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1939, AND STARTED OFF IN GREAT STYLE, WINNING 2—1 IN BELGRADE. THEY CAME VERY NEAR TO BEING THE FIRST FOREIGN TEAM TO BEAT ENGLAND IN THIS COUNTRY, WHEN THEY FORCED A 2—2 DRAW AT HIGHBURY. IT WAS ANOTHER WIN FOR YUGOSLAVIA IN 1954 AT BELGRADE; BY THE ONLY GOAL.

England won their first game against Portugal, in 1947, by winning 10—0 at Lisbon. Three years later England again triumphed in the same city by 5—3, and in 1951 they won 5—2 at Liverpool. The next meeting was in 1955 at Oporto, and for Portugese fans it was the day they had dreamed about: Portugal won 3—1.

England first met Sweden way back in 1923. Two matches were played in Stockholm, England winning both — 4—2 and 3—1. They met again in 1937, with Stockholm again the venue, and England made it a hat-trick of wins by outplaying their hosts to the tune of 4—0. The next meeting was at Highbury in 1948 when England won 4—2. A year later Sweden gained their first victory, beating England 3—1 in the Swedish capital, and in 1956 the countries played a 0—0 draw there.

So yet another country could claim equality with England.

In spite of defeats abroad, England had never lost at home to a foreign side. There had been one or two narrow shaves; i.e. the match against Yugoslavia, and that against F.I.F.A. (when Alf Ramsay netted a late penalty to snatch a 4—4 draw), but no Continental country had lowered England's colours — until the Hungarians' whirlwind at Wembley in 1953. This match is probably among the most discussed.

The two had first met at Budapest in 1908, England proving by far the better side with a 7—1 win. The next year England again played two matches there. They were little more than 'exhibitions' with England doing almost as they chose, winning 4—2 and 8—2.

The next meeting was again in Budapest in 1934, when Hungary won 2—1. Two years later England again gained the upper hand, winning 6—2 at Highbury.

Before the 1953 game at Wembley British fans had heard a little about Puskas, Hidegkuti and Kocsis, yet in the ensuing years, these players were to become household names all over the world.

Within 90 seconds Hungary were ahead. Hidegkuti streaked through the English defence, beating Gil Merrick. England equalised through Jackie Sewell, but they were never in the game with a chance of winning.

We had a Football lesson

The Hungarians put on a wonderful exhibition, the like of which had never been seen here. Weaving, dribbling, changing positions and covering by defenders, they gave England a football lesson. Even with Stanley Matthews and Stanley Mortensen in the attack, the home side could never worry the opposing defence for long, and the Hungarians ended easy 6—3 winners. In May, 1954, the countries again met in Budapest, and the Hungarians confirmed their mastery by thrashing England 7—1.

Although, as I said at the start, England are down in the doldrums, I am convinced we can get back on top again. It can only be a temporary phase. England have some fine youngsters in the background, and with re-organised coaching and planning we can get back on top. At least it appears England's authorities are losing their somewhat apathetic approach.

THE 1962 WORLD CUP IN CHILE DRAWS EVER NEARER, AND ALTHOUGH THERE SEEMS LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF ENGLAND WINNING IT, PERHAPS WE MAY ANTICIPATE SOME ENCOURAGING DISPLAYS. IT COULD BE THE TURNING-POINT IN OUR HISTORY.

Jimmy Hill — the player and arbitrator

ON THE FIELD: Bearded and with a keen sense of humour, Hill the player is Fulham's inside-forward and an incomparable opportunist in front of goal. Balham-born he was previously with Reading and Brentford. (P.R.I)

OVER THE TABLE: Hill, in his capacity as Chairman of the English Professional Footballers' Association, the union which safeguards all player-members' interests. Hill is tireless in his efforts for improvements. (P.R.I)

RAPID (AUSTRIA)

RAPID: Left to right (back): Zajic, Dienst, Giesser, Bilek, Halla, Hoitl. (Front): Hanappl, Zaglitsch, Zemann, Reiter, Bertalan.

How they finished last season on

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

	P	W	D	F	A	Pts.
Spartak Hradec Kralove	26	13	8	43	27	34
Slovan Bratislava	26	12	8	53	31	32
Dukla Praha	26	11	10	44	25	32
Spartak Trnava	26	13	5	43	38	31
RH Bratislava	26	12	6	40	26	30
Banik Ostrava	26	12	4	29	34	28
Spartak Stalingrad	26	8	10	36	29	26
Slovan Nitra	26	8	8	38	39	24
Tatran Presov	26	9	6	39	43	24
Ruda Hvezda Brno	26	10	3	34	37	23
Dynamo Praha	26	9	5	36	44	23
Spartak Sokolovo	26	9	5	31	40	23
Jednota Kosice	26	8	6	24	44	22
Dukla Pardubice	26	4	4	23	56	12

FRANCE

	P	W	D	F	A	Pts.
Reims	38	26	8	109	46	60
Nimes	38	22	9	78	43	53
RC Paris	38	19	11	118	56	49
Monaco	38	19	7	70	45	45
Toulouse	38	19	6	74	61	44
Lens	38	18	8	55	57	44
Le Havre	38	15	12	63	68	42
Valenciennes	38	16	8	48	44	40
Nice	38	17	6	71	74	40
Limoges	38	14	10	63	62	38
Sedan	38	12	13	62	62	37
St. Etienne	38	12	12	62	65	36
Angers	38	13	10	60	67	36
Stade Français	38	14	6	59	70	34
Rennes	38	13	7	46	59	33
Lyon	38	10	11	41	52	31
Sochaux	38	8	11	40	67	27
Strasbourg	38	9	7	55	92	25
Toulon	38	9	7	42	85	25
Bordeaux	38	7	7	52	102	21

ITALY

	P	W	D	F	A	Pts.
Juventus	34	25	5	92	33	55
Fiorentina	34	20	7	68	31	47
Milan	34	17	10	56	37	44
Internazionale	34	14	12	55	43	40
Bologna	34	14	8	50	42	36
Padova	34	14	8	50	46	36
Spal	34	12	12	45	50	36
Sampdoria	34	11	13	41	46	35
Roma	34	13	8	53	53	34
Lanerossi	34	11	10	39	42	32
Atalanta	34	9	13	31	39	31
Lazio	34	9	12	32	45	30
Bari	34	9	11	32	42	29
Napoli	34	8	13	33	47	29
Udinese	34	6	16	39	54	28
Palermo	34	6	15	27	40	27
Alessandria	34	5	15	28	51	25
Genoa	34	4	10	20	50	18

BELGIUM

	P	W	D	F	A	Pts.
Lierse Sk	30	16	6	57	40	38
SC Anderlecht	30	16	5	69	42	37
Waterschei Th	30	13	9	52	39	35
Berschot AC	30	15	4	65	46	34
FC Liégeois	30	10	12	43	35	32
Un. St.-Gilloise	30	11	10	58	56	32
Standard CL	30	12	8	54	48	32
Antwerp FC	30	13	6	60	50	32
La Gantoise	30	12	6	48	46	30
OC Charleroi	30	12	5	38	48	29
Daring CB	30	10	7	37	44	27
St-Trond VV	30	10	7	39	51	27
FC Brugeois	30	10	6	37	53	26
CS Verviers	30	8	9	25	37	25
Berchem Sport	30	9	7	36	56	25
Berigen FC	30	7	5	35	62	19

SPAIN

	P	W	D	F	A	Pts.
CF Barcelona	30	22	2	86	28	46
Real Madrid	30	21	4	92	36	46
Atletico Bilbao	30	19	1	74	45	39
Sevilla	30	16	4	63	44	36
Atletico Madrid	30	15	3	59	41	33
Oviedo	30	13	7	38	51	33
Betis	30	15	3	42	53	33
Espanol	30	11	8	33	29	30
Valencia	30	11	6	37	33	28
Elche	30	11	5	41	64	27
Zaragoza	30	10	5	49	58	25
Granada	30	10	5	38	52	25
Valladolid	30	11	3	48	61	25
Real Sociedad	30	10	3	42	61	23
Osasuna	30	8	2	42	75	18
Las Palmas	30	5	3	24	77	13

HOLLAND

	P	W	D	F	A	Pts.
Fejenoord	34	20	10	94	32	50
Ajax	34	22	6	109	44	50
PSV	34	18	9	72	48	45
DOS	34	18	4	75	57	40
NAC	34	15	9	56	53	39
VVV	34	12	12	57	60	36
Sparta	34	14	6	53	52	34
Willem II	34	11	11	65	69	33
Enschede	34	14	4	81	76	32
DWS/A	34	13	6	51	59	32
Rapid JC	34	10	12	46	55	32
ADO	34	13	5	62	68	31
MVV	34	13	5	60	69	31
Fortuna '54	34	11	8	67	81	30
Elinkwijk	34	9	11	37	48	29
Blauw Wit	34	12	5	53	82	29
Volendam	34	10	3	54	88	23
Sittardia	34	15	6	40	91	16

The complete English and

SATURDAY, 1st OCTOBER

DIVISION I
Arsenal v. West Bromwich Albion
Aston Villa v. Leicester City
Bolton W. v. Manchester U.
Burnley v. Fulham
Chelsea v. Everton
Manchester C. v. Birmingham C.
Newcastle United v. Cardiff City
Nottingham F. v. Sheffield W.
Preston N.E. v. Blackpool
West Ham U. v. Blackburn R.
Wolverhampton W. v. Tottenham H.

DIVISION II
Bristol Rovers v. Swansea Town
Charlton Athletic v. Portsmouth
Leeds United v. Ipswich Town
Liverpool v. Derby County
Middlesbrough v. Brighton & H.A.
Norwich City v. Huddersfield Town
Plymouth Argyle v. Sunderland
Rotherham United v. Leyton Orient
Sheffield United v. Lincoln City
Southampton v. Scunthorpe United
Stoke City v. Luton Town

DIVISION III
Brentford v. Southend United
Colchester U. v. Bournemouth & B.A.
Grimsby Town v. Notts County
Halifax Town v. Walsall
Hull City v. Queen's Park R.
Newport County v. Bradford City
Reading v. Bristol City
Shrewsbury Town v. Barnsley
Swindon Town v. Port Vale
Torquay United v. Coventry City
Tranmere Rovers v. Bury
Watford v. Chesterfield

DIVISION IV
Aldershot v. Accrington Stanley
Bradford v. Barrow
Chester v. Wrexham
Crystal Palace v. Mansfield Town
Darlington v. Stockport County
Doncaster Rovers v. Rochdale
Gillingham v. Peterborough Utd.
Hartlepools U. v. Carlisle U.
Northampton Town v. Millwall
Oldham Athletic v. York City
Southport v. Exeter City
Workington v. Crewe Alexandra

SCOTTISH I
Airdrieonians v. Celtic
Ayr United v. Aberdeen
Clyde v. Motherwell
Dundee v. St. Johnstone
H. of Midlothian v. Dundee United
Partick Thistle v. Hibernian
Raith Rovers v. Kilmarnock
St. Mirren v. Dunfermline Athletic
Third Lanark v. Rangers

SCOTTISH II
Alloa v. Stranraer
Arbroath v. Queen's Park
Berwick Rangers v. Stirling Albion
Cowdenbeath v. Albion Rovers
Dumbarton v. Forfar Athletic
Falkirk v. Brechin City
Hamilton Acad. v. East Fife
Montrose v. East Stirlingshire
Q. of the South v. Stenhousemuir

MONDAY, 3rd OCTOBER

DIVISION III
Hull City v. Notts County
Port Vale v. Brentford
Queen's Park R. v. Reading
Southend United v. Watford
Walsall v. Shrewsbury Town

DIVISION IV
Accrington S. v. Northampton T.
Mansfield Town v. Doncaster R.
Millwall v. Bradford
Peterborough United v. Southport
Rochdale v. Hartlepools United
Stockport County v. Crystal Palace
York City v. Aldershot

TUESDAY, 4th OCTOBER

DIVISION III
Bradford City v. Colchester United
Bristol City v. Coventry City
Bury v. Halifax Town

WEDNESDAY, 5th OCTOBER

DIVISION III
Barnsley v. Newport County
Bournemouth & B.A. v. Grimsby T.
Torquay United v. Swindon Town

DIVISION IV
Crewe Alexandra v. Oldham Ath.
Exeter City v. Darlington
Workington v. Chester
Wrexham v. Carlisle United

THURSDAY, 6th OCTOBER

DIVISION IV
Barrow v. Gillingham

SATURDAY, 8th OCTOBER

DIVISION I
Aston Villa v. Newcastle U.
Blackburn Rovers v. Burnley
Blackpool v. Fulham
Bolton W. v. West Bromwich A.
Chelsea v. Sheffield Wednesday
Everton v. Preston N.E.
Leicester City v. Arsenal
Manchester U. v. Nottingham F.
Tottenham H. v. Manchester City
West Ham U. v. Birmingham City
Wolverhampton W. v. Cardiff City

DIVISION II
Charlton Athletic v. Ipswich Town
Huddersfield Town v. Southampton
Lincoln City v. Liverpool
Luton Town v. Bristol Rovers
Norwich City v. Brighton & H.A.
Plymouth Argyle v. Middlesbrough
Portsmouth v. Rotherham United
Sheffield United v. Scunthorpe Utd.
Stoke City v. Leyton Orient
Sunderland v. Leeds United
Swansea Town v. Derby County

DIVISION III
Barnsley v. Tranmere Rovers
Bournemouth & B.A. v. Brentford
Bradford City v. Watford
Bristol City v. Port Vale
Colchester Utd. v. Shrewsbury T.
Coventry City v. Southend United
Grimsby Town v. Walsall
Hull City v. Bury
Newport County v. Halifax Town
Notts County v. Swindon Town
Q.P.R. v. Torquay United
Reading v. Chesterfield

DIVISION IV
Carlisle United v. Crewe Alexandra
Crystal Palace v. Barrow
Darlington v. Gillingham
Doncaster Rovers v. Millwall
Exeter City v. Aldershot
Hartlepools U. v. Accrington S.
Mansfield Town v. Workington
Peterborough U. v. Northampton T.
Rochdale v. Chester
Southport v. Bradford
Stockport County v. Oldham Ath.
Wrexham v. York City

SCOTTISH I
Aberdeen v. Third Lanark
Celtic v. St. Mirren
Dundee U. v. Airdrieonians
Dunfermline Athletic v. Ayr U.
H. of Midlothian v. Partick Thistle
Kilmarnock v. Clyde
Motherwell v. Raith Rovers
Rangers v. Dundee
St. Johnstone v. Hibernian

SCOTTISH II
Albion Rovers v. Montrose
Brechin City v. Hamilton Acad.
East Fife v. Falkirk
East Stirlingshire v. Cowdenbeath
Forfar Athletic v. Q. of the South
Queen's Park v. Berwick Rangers
Stenhousemuir v. Morton
Stirling Albion v. Alloa
Stranraer v. Arbroath

FRIDAY, 14th OCTOBER

DIVISION IV
Accrington Stanley v. Wrexham

SATURDAY, 15th OCTOBER

DIVISION I
Arsenal v. Aston Villa
Birmingham City v. Chelsea
Burnley v. Manchester United
Cardiff City v. Bolton Wanderers
Fulham v. Everton
Manchester City v. Leicester City
Newcastle U. v. Wolverhampton W.
Nottingham F. v. Tottenham H.
Preston N.E. v. Blackburn Rovers
Sheffield Wednesday v. Blackpool
West Bromwich A. v. West Ham U.

DIVISION II
Brighton & H.A. v. Charlton Ath.
Bristol Rovers v. Lincoln City
Derby County v. Luton Town
Ipswich Town v. Sheffield United
Leeds United v. Plymouth Argyle
Leyton Orient v. Swansea Town
Liverpool v. Portsmouth

the Continent (a further selection appears next month)

WEST GERMANY North

	P	W	D	F	A	Pts.
Hamburger SV	30	20	5	96	38	45
SV Werder Bremen	30	18	5	71	47	41
VfL Osnabrück	30	17	5	54	33	39
FC St. Pauli	30	14	8	54	38	36
TuS Bremerh'n 93	30	13	8	59	47	34
Hannover 96	30	16	2	61	51	34
VfV Hildesheim	30	14	4	42	44	32
Eintr. Braunschweig	30	10	11	43	44	31
KSV Holstein Kiel	30	8	11	50	52	27
VfR Neumünster	30	11	4	47	50	26
Altonaer FC 1893	30	9	8	44	49	26
Conc. Hamburg	30	10	6	44	56	26
ASV Bergedorf 85	30	10	6	48	68	26
VfB Lübeck	30	9	7	40	53	25
LBV Phönix Lübeck	30	7	6	39	70	20
Eintr. Osnabrück	30	2	8	26	78	12

WEST GERMANY West

	P	W	D	F	A	Pts.
1. FC Köln	30	19	6	85	39	44
Westfalia Herne	30	13	11	56	37	37
Borussia Dortmund	30	14	7	81	62	35
FC Schalke 04	30	15	4	59	41	34
Duisburger SpV	30	9	12	47	51	30
Rot-Weiß Essen	30	12	5	46	60	29
SC Viktoria Köln	30	10	8	60	71	28
Meidericher SpV	30	10	8	35	45	28
Alemannia Aachen	30	11	6	43	56	28
PreuBen Münster	30	12	4	37	52	28
VfL Bochum	30	8	11	46	49	27
Spfr. Hamborn 07	30	8	11	45	48	27
RW Oberhausen	30	9	9	40	49	27
Bor. M'gladbach	30	9	9	38	52	27
Fortuna Düsseldorf	30	9	8	46	53	26
Schw.-W. Essen	30	9	7	47	46	25

WEST GERMANY South

	P	W	D	F	A	Pts.
Karlsruher SC	30	20	5	78	39	45
Kickers Offenbach	30	17	5	75	45	39
Eintracht Frankfurt	30	16	5	81	57	37
TSV München 1860	30	14	7	65	56	35
Bayern München	30	17	4	81	55	34
1 FC Nürnberg	30	15	4	73	54	34
VfB Stuttgart	30	13	7	66	57	33
SSV Reutlingen	30	12	7	55	57	31
FSV Frankfurt	30	11	6	59	53	28
VfR Mannheim	30	11	5	55	52	27
SpVgg Fürth	30	10	6	48	59	26
FC Schweinfurt 05	30	10	5	48	64	25
FC Bayern Hof	30	10	5	45	84	25
Ulmer TSG 1846	30	8	5	39	64	21
Vikt. Aschaffenburg	30	7	7	43	73	21
Stuttgart Kickers	30	5	5	38	80	15

AUSTRIA

	P	W	D	F	A	Pts.
Rapid	26	18	6	87	32	42
Sportklub	26	17	4	71	35	38
WAC	26	17	4	74	43	38
Vienna	26	17	4	81	50	38
Austria-Wein	26	12	6	67	49	30
Simmering	26	11	6	51	49	28
LASK	26	9	8	54	57	26
Wacker	26	7	6	47	57	20
Wiener Neustadt	26	6	8	49	79	20
GAK	26	7	5	45	55	19
Austria-Salzburg	26	5	9	42	67	19
Kremser SC	26	6	6	44	65	18
Donawitz	26	7	3	39	73	17
Admira-Energie	26	3	5	31	71	11

INTERNATIONAL OCTOBER DIARY

Full Internationals

8 ..... Ireland v. England
9 ..... Hungary v. Yugoslavia
22 ..... Wales v. Scotland
23 ..... Sweden v. Denmark
26 ..... England v. Spain
26 ..... N. Ireland v. W. Germany
30 ..... Sweden v. France
30 ..... Belgium v. Hungary

Representative Matches

5 ..... Scottish Lge. v. Lge. of Ireland
5 ..... F.A. XI v. R.A.F.
12 ..... Football Lge. v. Irish Lge.
19 ..... F.A. XI v. The Army

Cup Matches

1 ..... Preliminary Rnd. Amateur Cup
8 ..... Third Round qualifying F.A. Cup
15 ..... First qualifying Round Amateur Cup
22 ..... Fourth Round qualifying F.A. Cup
29 ..... Second qualifying Round Amateur Cup

World Cup

19 ..... Sweden v. Belgium (preliminary round, 1st leg, Stockholm).

Scottish October League Games

Middlesbrough v. Norwich City
Rotherham Utd. v. Huddersfield T.
Scunthorpe United v. Stoke City
Southampton v. Sunderland

DIVISION III

Brentford v. Bradford City
Bury v. Reading
Chesterfield v. Coventry City
Halifax Town v. Colchester Utd.
Port Vale v. Queen's Park R.
Shrewsbury Town v. Grimsby Town
Southend United v. Bristol City
Swindon T. v. Bournemouth & B.A.
Torquay United v. Notts County
Tranmere Rovers v. Newport C.
Walsall v. Hull City
Watford v. Barnsley

DIVISION IV

Aldershot v. Peterborough United
Barrow v. Doncaster Rovers
Bradford v. Darlington
Chester v. Mansfield Town
Crewe Alexandra v. Rochdale
Gillingham v. Crystal Palace
Millwall v. Hartlepools United
Northampton Town v. Southport
Oldham Athletic v. Exeter City
Workington v. Stockport County
York City v. Carlisle United

SCOTTISH I

Ayr United v. Heart of Midlothian
Clyde v. Aberdeen
Dundee v. Kilmarnock
Hibernian v. Celtic
Motherwell v. Third Lanark
Raith Rovers v. Dundee United
Rangers v. Dunfermline Athletic
St. Johnstone v. Airdrieonians
St. Mirren v. Partick Thistle

SCOTTISH II

Albion Rovers v. East Stirlingshire
Alloa v. Brechin City
Arbroath v. Berwick Rangers
Cowdenbeath v. Stirling Albion
Falkirk v. Hamilton Acad.
Montrose v. Stenhousemuir
Morton v. East Fife
Q. of the South v. Dumbarton
Queen's Park v. Stranraer

SATURDAY, 22nd OCTOBER

DIVISION I

Aston Villa v. Birmingham City
Blackburn Rovers v. Arsenal
Blackpool v. Nottingham Forest
Bolton Wanderers v. Fulham
Chelsea v. Burnley
Everton v. Manchester City
Leicester City v. West Bromwich A.
Manchester U. v. Newcastle U.
Tottenham H. v. Cardiff City
West Ham U. v. Preston N.E.
Wolverhampton W. v. Sheffield W.

DIVISION II

Charlton Athletic v. Middlesbrough
Huddersfield Town v. Liverpool
Lincoln City v. Derby County
Luton Town v. Leyton Orient
Norwich City v. Leeds United
Plymouth Argyle v. Southampton
Portsmouth v. Bristol Rovers
Sheffield United v. Brighton & H.A.
Stoke City v. Ipswich Town
Sunderland v. Rotherham United

DIVISION III

Barnsley v. Brentford
Bournemouth & B.A. v. Torquay U.
Bradford City v. Swindon Town
Bristol City v. Chesterfield
Colchester Utd. v. Tranmere Rovers
Coventry City v. Bury
Grimsby Town v. Halifax Town
Hull City v. Shrewsbury Town
Notts County v. Port Vale
Q.P.R. v. Southend United
Reading v. Walsall

DIVISION IV

Carlisle United v. Accrington S.
Crystal Palace v. Bradford
Darlington v. Northampton Town
Doncaster Rovers v. Gillingham
Exeter City v. Workington
Hartlepools United v. Barrow
Mansfield Town v. Crewe Alexandra
Peterborough U. v. Oldham Ath.
Rochdale v. York City
Southport v. Aldershot
Stockport County v. Chester
Wrexham v. Millwall

SCOTTISH I

Airdrieonians v. Hibernian
Clyde v. Celtic
Dundee United v. Motherwell
Heart of Midlothian v. Rangers
Kilmarnock v. St. Johnstone
Partick Thistle v. Ayr United
Raith Rovers v. Aberdeen
St. Mirren v. Dundee
Third Lanark v. Dunfermline A.

SCOTTISH II

Berwick Rangers v. Morton
Brechin City v. Queen of the South
Cowdenbeath v. Alloa
Dumbarton v. Falkirk
East Stirlingshire v. Queen's Park
Forfar Athletic v. Albion Rovers
Hamilton Acad. v. Arbroath
Stenhousemuir v. East Fife
Stranraer v. Montrose

MONDAY, 24th OCTOBER

DIVISION II

Swansea Town v. Scunthorpe Utd.

DIVISION III

Newport County v. Watford

SATURDAY, 29th OCTOBER

DIVISION I

Arsenal v. Manchester United
Birmingham C. v. Wolverhampton W.
Burnley v. Blackpool
Cardiff City v. Leicester City
Fulham v. West Ham United
Manchester City v. Blackburn R.
Newcastle U. v. Tottenham H.
Nottingham Forest v. Everton
Preston N.E. v. Chelsea
Sheffield Wednesday v. Bolton W.
West Bromwich A. v. Aston Villa

DIVISION II

Brighton & H.A. v. Stoke City
Bristol Rovers v. Huddersfield T.
Derby County v. Portsmouth
Ipswich Town v. Swansea Town
Leeds United v. Charlton Athletic
Leyton Orient v. Lincoln City
Liverpool v. Sunderland
Middlesbrough v. Sheffield United
Rotherham United v. Plymouth A.
Scunthorpe United v. Luton Town
Southampton v. Norwich City

DIVISION III

Brentford v. Newport County
Bury v. Bristol City
Chesterfield v. Queen's Park R.
Halifax Town v. Hull City
Port Vale v. Bournemouth & B.A.
Shrewsbury Town v. Reading
Southend United v. Notts County
Swindon Town v. Barnsley
Torquay United v. Bradford City
Tranmere Rovers v. Grimsby Town
Walsall v. Coventry City
Watford v. Colchester United.

DIVISION IV

Accrington Stanley v. Rochdale
Aldershot v. Darlington
Barrow v. Wrexham
Bradford v. Doncaster Rovers
Chester v. Exeter City
Crewe Alex. v. Stockport County
Gillingham v. Hartlepools United
Millwall v. Carlisle United
Northampton T. v. Crystal Palace
Oldham Athletic v. Southport
Workington v. Peterborough United
York City v. Mansfield Town

SCOTTISH I

Aberdeen v. Airdrieonians
Celtic v. Ayr United
Dundee United v. Clyde
Dunfermline Athletic v. Dundee
Hibernian v. St. Mirren
Kilmarnock v. Third Lanark
Motherwell v. Heart of Midlothian
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SCOTTISH II

Albion Rovers v. Morton
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Forfar Athletic v. Cowdenbeath
Montrose v. Queen of the South
Stenhousemuir v. Falkirk
Stirling Albion v. Hamilton Acad.
Stranraer v. Brechin City

ARGENTINIANS FALL

Grillo (above) keeps the ball bouncing off the ground, with his shin-bone and instep.

UNQUESTIONABLY Argentina have produced many of the world's greatest players, but at the same time they have not always benefitted solely from this rich harvest of soccer talent. The thought that this contribution towards the high standard of present day world soccer has been of small consolation in view of the fame achieved by these players on foreign shores.

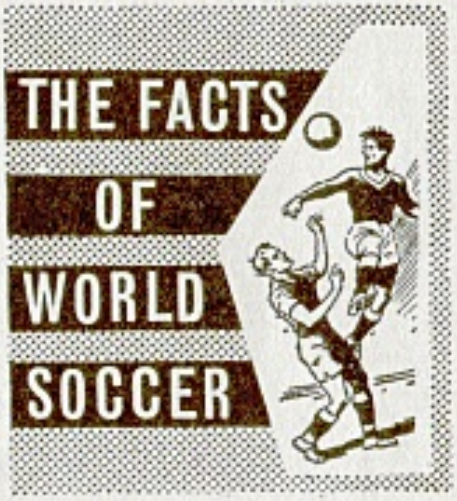
In fact the exodus of players from this South American country has been nothing short of fantastic and certainly no other nation has suffered on the same scale as the Argentine has over a very long period. Now at long last, though admittedly this gradual and continual drift of footballers has been a constant source of annoyance, certain measures are now apparently being taken to prevent further draining of the country's soccer resources. Naturally the World Cup of 1962 in neighbouring Chile is foremost in the minds of the Argentine's football administrators at the concept of this procedure.

by JACK ROLLIN

Odd that with such a volatile nature as the Argentinians possess it has not made them take a firmer line before this time, yet when the slightest incident occurs on the actual field of play it is usually designed to inflame their passions to a violent degree. Reasons of finance of course had something to do with the outgoings.

Obviously on the theory that nothing lasts, Argentina realises that the continual bleeding of the natural soccer wealth is a process that cannot go on for ever and now is the time to remedy it. This year representatives of two of the leading clubs in the country, River Plate and Boca Juniors have visited Europe with the express purpose of either attempting to lure back some of their lost stars or trying to sign top players of other nationalities using the same scheme in reverse that has been operated on them for so long. A couple of months ago as a direct result of this policy, Boca Juniors secured the transfer of one of the Argentine's leading players, Ernesto Grillo from AC Milan.

This 30-year-old inside-forward left Independiente of his native Argentina three years ago for the lira lure of Italy and signed for Milan. At the time Grillo was undisputed number one Argentinian star and had twenty caps for his homeland. For some two years he had been wooed unsuccessfully by many of the leading soccer citadels in Europe. One of the traits of character of Grillo during his days with Independiente was his habit of wearing his socks around his ankles; a feature which often marks the footballing genius abroad.



ARGENTINE: Association formed in 1893. International colours: Blue and white striped shirts, blue shorts. 1,972 clubs, 6,020 teams, 1,040 professionals, 119,000 amateurs, 2,700 referees.

AUSTRIA: Association formed in 1926. International colours: White shirts, black shorts. 1,283 clubs, 3,789 teams, 117,328 amateurs, 2,240 referees.

BELGIUM: Assocation formed in 1895. International colours: Red shirts, black shorts. 2,131 clubs, 3,523 teams, 9,950 professionals, 70,000 amateurs, 2,635 referees.

BOLIVIA: Association formed in 1925. International colours: White shirts, black shorts. 560 clubs, 1,600 teams, 150 professionals, 35,000 amateurs, 280 referees.

BRAZIL: Association formed in 1914. International colours: Yellow shirts, green shorts. 4,950 clubs, 9,900 teams, 4,913 professionals, 61,127 amateurs, 1,100 referees.

BULGARIA: Association formed in 1923. International colours: Red shirts, white shorts. 8,920 teams, 115,000 amateurs, 1,884 referees.

CANADA: Association formed in 1923. International colours: Blue shirts with maple leaf design. 206 teams, 21 professionals, 4,539 amateurs.

CHILE: Association formed in 1895. International colours: Red shirts, blue shorts. 1,505 clubs, 7,657 teams, 600 professionals, 80,700 amateurs, 600 referees.

COLOMBIA: Association formed in 1924. International colours: White shirts, with blue, yellow and red stripe, blue shorts. 389 clubs, 1,012 teams, 280 professionals, 19,213 amateurs, 341 referees.

COSTA RICA: Association formed in 1921. International colours: Blue shirts, red and white shorts. 34 clubs, 63 teams, 1,300 amateurs, 57 referees.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Association formed in 1922. International colours: Red shirts, white shorts. 4,960 clubs, 20,000 teams, 280,000 amateurs, 2,460 referees.

DENMARK: Association formed in 1889. International colours: Red shirts, white shorts. 1,364 clubs, 4,209 teams, 82,973 amateurs, 1,396 referees.

ECUADOR: Association formed in 1925. International colours: Yellow shirts with blue band, blue shorts. 42 clubs, 103 teams, 264 professionals, 2,002 amateurs, 30 referees.

ENGLAND: Association formed in 1863. International colours: White shirts, black shorts. 31,000 clubs, 125,000 teams, 7,018 professionals, 750,000 amateurs, 10,400 referees.

FINLAND: Association formed in 1907. International colours: Blue shirts, white shorts. 398 clubs, 699 teams, 19,500 amateurs, 565 referees.

FRANCE: Association formed in 1919. International colours: Blue shirts, white shorts. 8,454 clubs, 600 professionals, 438,210 amateurs, 4,429 referees.

FOR THE LIRA LURE

As a master of the arts of ball control Argentina could have had no better ambassador. As an inside-forward adept at making openings and taking scoring chances, few players could emulate him. He could have subsequently appeared for Italy in International matches by way of the flexible rules adhered to by the country. Boca Juniors paid a fee in the region of £13,000; considerably less than the price Milan paid for him in 1957.

Certainly such a brilliant player as Grillo who has been a leading figure in Italian football and European Cup games is just the type required by Argentina in their bid for a prestige raising revival attempt on the next World Cup competition in two years time. When you consider that world class players like Sivori, Angelillo (hailed as the second Di Stefano), Dominguez and the great Alfredo himself to name just a few have become established away from their homeland, it would seem any effort to retain similar first class performers at home worthwhile.

The destinations of the majority of the Argentine's lost sons have been Italy and Spain though French and Portuguese clubs have a sprinkling, too. In approximate figures since just before the war, though the emigration had gone on earlier, some two hundred players have been lost to Europe and half of them have been Internationals. Football in Argentina holds immense interest and popularity and at least one of the benefits of the sale of so many topliners has meant large sums of pesos entering the clubs' coffers. This money has gone towards the cost of building some fine stadia.

In Buenos Aires itself the River Plate and Racing Club organisations boast well appointed grounds with capacities of over 100,000 while those of the nearby Independiente and San Lorenzo clubs are not far behind in their excellent amenities.

Having been heralded as favourites for the last World Cup series in Sweden and then failing very badly to show any real form, this opportunity to restore vital prestige by way of the next competition in nearby Chile is a chance too good to miss. Recent results have not given any definite indication of the possibilities of an Argentine success. Indeed since the commencement of the qualifying period is over six months away perhaps it would be unwise to make anything of the trends. As it is a 5—1 defeat by Brazil in the Atlantic Cup has been offset by a 2—0 win over visiting Spain.

Players summoned for International duty have been reported to have shown little enthusiasm but once the qualifying competition for the World Cup gets under way, there will be more keenness and rivalry for places in the team. In England where boys of under twelve are worrying themselves silly over the Eleven Plus, their counterparts in the Argentine are thinking of football on an International level and participation in such matches as well. Such early attention to the soccer upbringing has no need of undue concern on the score of apathy.

The draw affecting Argentina in the World Cup is a slightly complicated one but is definitely favourable to them. This is a very good sign for the rather temperamental and tempestuous mood of Argentinians will be smoothed out into a very good humour by what should be a series of fairly comfortable matches. The full draw in Group 1 of the American Section is split in two: Argentina meet Ecuador in one half and the winner of this twosome will play the winner of the other half containing Surinam, Costa Rica, Honduras and Guatemala. Argentina should qualify whoever wins this latter semi-group and their presence in Chile seems reasonably assured.

Grillo (above) meets a low ball full pelt with the instep of his right foot.

Once there they will have considerable advantage in relation to accustoming themselves to the similar climatic conditions. Moreover they will be anxious to erase the unhappy memory of their ill fated 1958 venture and will certainly feel more at home in Chile to play in characteristic style than they would in Europe. Providing they can successfully implement the restriction on the outgoing of players of the calibre of much wanted Sanfilippo of San Lorenzo and call on the wealth of experience of players like Ernesto Grillo, then Argentina are going to make a big impression on the Jules Rimet Cup two years hence.

GERMANY (EAST): Association formed in 1947. International colours: White shirts, black shorts. 4,439 clubs, 18,000 teams, 272,667 amateurs, 6,020 referees.

GERMANY (WEST): Association formed in 1900. International colours: White shirts, black shorts. 12,845 clubs, 54,076 teams, 2,067 professionals, 1,139,157 amateurs, 25,000 referees.

GREECE: Association formed in 1926. International colours: White shirts, blue shorts. 390 clubs, 852 teams, 19,797 amateurs, 218 referees.

HOLLAND: Association formed in 1889. International colours: Orange shirts, white shorts. 3,200 clubs, 16,000 teams, 260,000 amateurs, 5,950 referees.

HUNGARY: Association formed in 1901. International colours: Cherry red shirts, white shorts. 19 clubs, 4,206 teams, 90,000 amateurs, 4,800 referees.

ICELAND: Association formed in 1912. International colours: White shirts, blue shorts. 40 clubs, 95 teams, 1,200 amateurs, 60 referees.

INDIA: Association formed in 1937. International colours: Light and dark blue shirts with crest. 1,262 clubs, 1,562 teams, 24,998 amateurs, 635 referees.

IRAN: Association formed in 1922. International colours: Green shirts, white shorts. 200 clubs, 1,000 teams, 15,000 amateurs, 200 referees.

IRAQ: Association formed in 1948. International colours: White shirts, green shorts. 23 clubs, 31 teams, 640 amateurs, 12 referees.

ISRAEL: Association formed in 1928. International colours: White shirts, blue facing, white shorts. 81 clubs, 5,092 teams, 73,975 amateurs, 4,768 referees.

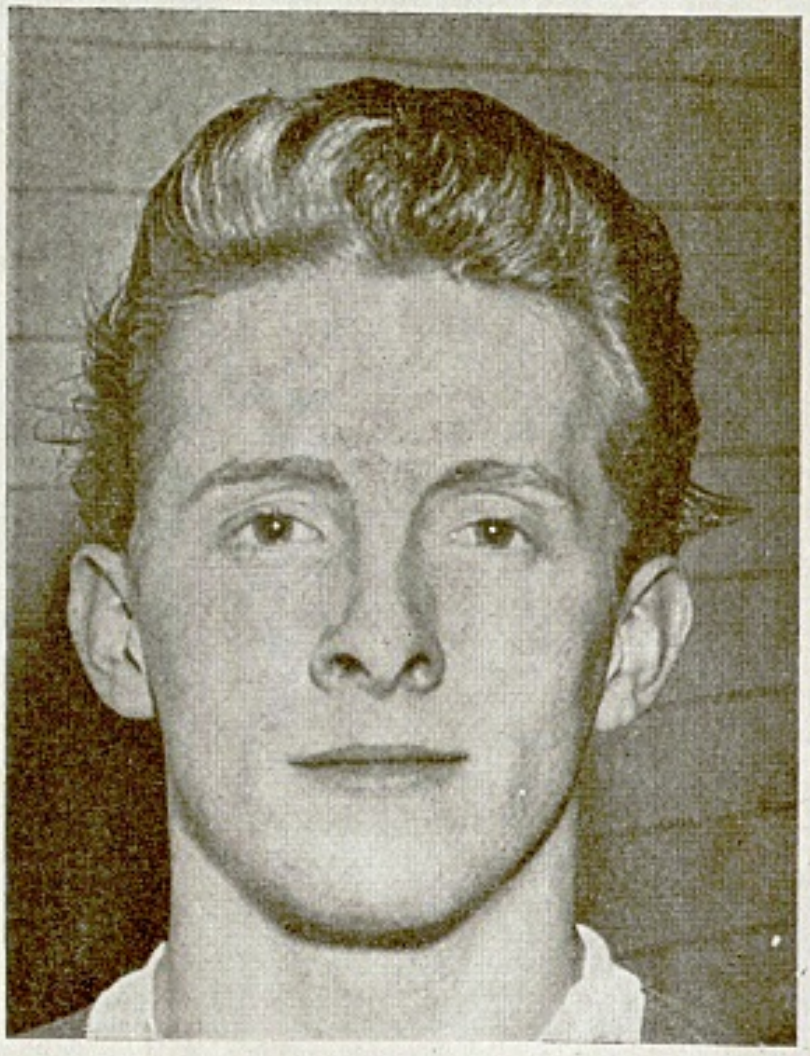
ITALY: Association formed in 1898. International colours: Blue shirts, white shorts. 5,105 clubs, 5,092 teams, 73,975 amateurs, 4,768 referees.

JAPAN: Association formed in 1921. International colours: Blue shirts, white shorts. 835 clubs, 1,185 teams, 16,440 amateurs, 494 referees.

LEBANON: Association formed in 1933. International colours: White shirts, black shorts. 32 clubs, 72 teams, 2,400 amateurs, 24 referees.

● continued on page 32

DENIS LAW (Man. City and Scotland)



HUNGARY v URUGUAY cont. from page 7

that good work is wasted. Doubly ironic from Uruguay's point of view this was since they had beaten England in a similar fashion by custodian error so perhaps justice was satisfied on this count.

Hungary the better balanced team played some scintillating soccer and were surely never greater than on this day faced with one of the toughest teams they had encountered. Uruguay to whom this was a bitter moment as it was their first ever defeat in the competition, were not far behind them in skill and probably had the two best individuals on the field in right-half Andrade who frequently inspired his side and Schiaffino. Hidegkuti consumed volumes of fetching and carrying and right-half Joseph Boszik hardly put a foot wrong all afternoon, while right-winger Laszlo Budai excelled, too.

The Magyars defence only looked in difficulty when Uruguay were in command during that late first half rally though the speed of Carlo Borges clearly disturbed them occasionally. The injury to Schiaffino bared the Uruguayans achilles heel; they were never quite so good afterwards. It should be stated here that the standard of play throughout was so very high that criticism of the twenty-two players was necessarily severe, so near to perfection did they reach.

There were a few fouls but no unpleasant scenes or incidents and the culprits were quick to profer a friendly handshake. Referee Mervyn Griffiths of Wales was scarcely noticed during the entire match and that is the finest compliment any referee can receive. The heights which this match reached may never again be attained.

Facts From World Soccer

● *Continued from page 31*

LUXEMBOURG: Association formed in 1908. International colours: Red shirts, white shorts. 109 clubs, 225 teams, 4,500 amateurs, 205 referees.

MEXICO: Association formed in 1927. International colours: Cherry red shirts, blue shorts. 359 clubs, 3,600 teams, 384 professionals, 77,000 amateurs, 560 referees.

NEW ZEALAND: Association formed in 1891. International colours: Black shirts with silver fern, white shorts. 172 clubs, 520 teams, 6,240 amateurs.

NICARAGUA: Association formed in 1931. International colours: Blue and white striped shirts, blue shorts. 30 clubs, 128 teams, 2,560 amateurs, 32 referees.

N. IRELAND: Association formed in 1880. International colours: Green shirts, white shorts. 540 clubs, 350 professionals, 10,800 amateurs, 268 referees.

NORWAY: Association formed in 1902. International colours: Red shirts, white shorts. 1,260 clubs, 5,020 teams, 45,000 amateurs, 950 referees.

PAKISTAN: Association formed in 1948. International colours: White shirts, white shorts. 800 clubs, 1,250 teams, 15,000 amateurs, 200 referees.

PARAGUAY: Association formed in 1906. International colours: Red and white shirts, blue shorts. 82 clubs, 23,000 amateurs, 52 referees.

POLAND: Association formed in 1919. International colours: White shirts, red shorts. 5,500 clubs, 7,500 teams, 90,000 amateurs, 2,500 referees.

PORTUGAL: Association formed in 1912. International colours: Red shirts, blue shorts. 423 clubs, 1,329 teams, 9,405 amateurs, 723 referees.

—CZECHOSLOVAKIA

● **The correct answers to the soccer quiz which appears on page 14 of this issue are: 1 (b); 2 (c); 3 (b); 4 (b); 5 (a); 6 (b); 7 (b); 8 (b); 9 (c); 10 (c); 11 (c); 12 (c). Readers with eight correct answers (without having peeped in the record books) may consider their knowledge of world football above par. Those with six all-correct are average and those with less than six right need to gen up their facts.**

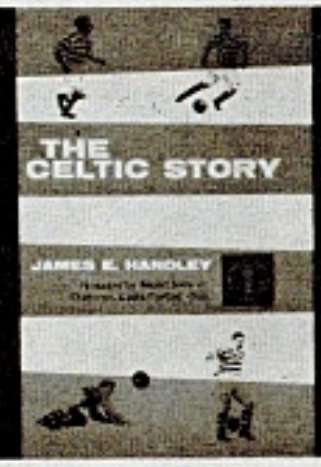
NOTTINGHAM FOREST (England)

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: Left to right (back): J. Mallett (Coach), Burkitt, Mc Kinlay, Thomson, R. Davies (Masseur), Patrick, Gill, T. Graham (Trnr). (Sitting): Barton, Dwight, Quigley, Gray, Wilson, Booth, Younger, F. Knight (asst Trnr). (On ground): McDonald, Whitefoot, Iley, Vowden. (W.1).

BOOKCASE

At this time of the year there is a spate of football books and space does not allow reviews of them all to appear at the same time. It is, therefore, our intention to see that all soccer books get full coverage from month to month, even if some are necessarily held over. We believe that this will be in the best interests of our readers and our advertisers.

Edited by WILLIAM LUSCOMBE



Going for Goal. By Peter McParland. (Illus. 12s. 6d. net. Souvenir Press, 34, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1)

"IT'S so much like Peter himself—bright, breezy and carefree," says Joe Mercer in his Foreword.

Peter pays a pleasant compliment to the Villa supporters when he says they actually **willed** Aston Villa to victory when they climbed straight back into the First Division after only one season in the Second Division. Nor does he neglect to tell his readers how much manager Joe Mercer does to keep the players happy at Villa Park.

Few of us who watched the 1957 Cup Final at Wembley will forget the unfortunate accident to Manchester United goalkeeper, Ray Wood, and McParland gives his own side of the incident in his likeable book which covers so many historic moments in the world game.

On a controversial subject Peter writes: "The problem of Sunday soccer is far from finished. The whole situation blew up again when we returned from Sweden, and at one stage it looked as though we [the Irish] would not be entering for the 1962 World Cup. Our entry, though late, was accepted but the squabble over Sunday football goes on and we could easily have a 'repeat' of the 1958 problem." One must hope that this will not occur for beyond doubt the last World Cup series transformed Ireland from the Cinderella nation of British football to a world soccer power in its own right.

Peter's theory that there could be a mid-season break if soccer were played on summer evenings—when hard grounds would call for ball play such as seen from some of the Continentals—is bound to cause wide comment. A frank but cheerful book that will be enjoyed by a great many soccer followers — whether they are Midlanders or not. **W.L.**

The Celtic Story. By James E. Handley. (Illus. 16s. Stanley Paul and Co. Ltd., 178-202, Great Portland Street, London, W.1)

THIS is the full story of the famous Glasgow Celtic and, as Chairman Robert Kelly says in his Foreword, "the fame of the Celtic Football Club has, since its foundation in 1888, spread far and wide, and there can be very few corners of the globe where its name is unknown."

This is an extremely well-written book and one that should appeal to followers of the game well south of Hadrian's Wall. For example, we learn that it was not until 1893 that the use of goal nets was allowed by the Scottish Football Association in Cup semi-finals and Finals. The proposal to do so was passed by the slender majority of 41 votes to 35. Queen's Park objected because they said, "their goalkeeper would feel cabined, cribbed and confined if compassed about with nets."

Even in those far off days English agents haunted Scottish football grounds, raiding for talent, and this may well have been one of the reasons for legalising professionalism in Scotland. Footballers were given the dual task of shooting for goals and gold!

Here's another slice of history from **The Celtic Story**. During the 1896-97 season in an important League game against Hibernian, three Celtic players sulked in the stand after delivering an ultimatum to the Club that unless the press box was cleared on that occasion, as a gesture of protest against a newspaper that had offended them by the virulence of its criticism, they would refuse to play.

The result was that the strikers were suspended indefinitely and their wages reduced to 2s. 6d. a week during the period of enforced idleness.

This is the type of book to lure old men from the chimney corner and start them on an argument as to who was the best player in the past. **F.B.**

Right Inside Soccer. By Jimmy McIlroy. (Illus. 12s. 6d. Nicholas Kaye Ltd., 194-200, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2)

JIMMY McILROY, the popular Burnley and Northern Ireland player, has told his story to David Jack. His range of thought is wide—from the day when he decided that professional soccer would suit him better than bricklaying as a career down through the years to the 1959-60 season when Burnley won the League Championship.

Here's one of many controversial talking points. Playing in the European Cup is the target of many teams yet McIlroy says: "I haven't any real desire to turn out in the European Cup matches, even though the entire population of Burnley awaits these games with tremendous enthusiasm in the season ahead."

McIlroy believes that the European Cup, a wonderful tournament when it was inaugurated, has degenerated into a succession of rough-house games all over the continent. Not that this statement is meant to bring the game into disrepute for McIlroy, who loves

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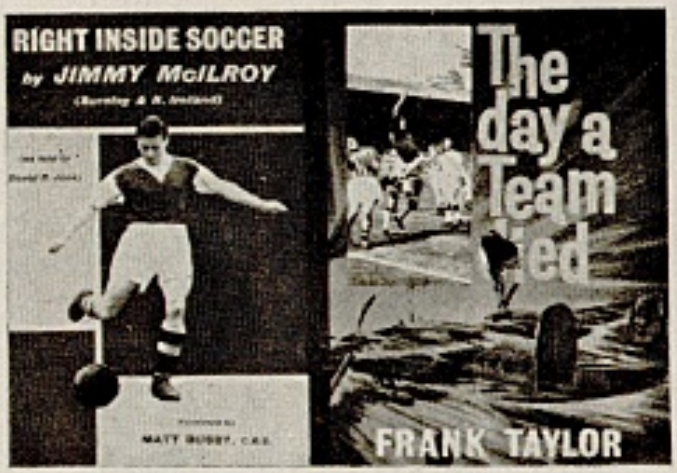

his football, admits that he "feels honoured to be an ambassador of soccer" when he is abroad.

Effort — or skill? That's the question facing modern soccer. Sacrifice skill in order to prevent the other side being skilful? "No wonder," says McIlroy, "that with these ideas so widespread in the Football League, millions of spectators have lost interest in what used to be essentially a spectacle of entertainment." Nor does McIlroy blame television for falling gates. He maintains that there should be greater comfort for spectators—and also that the standard of play should be raised.

How does an international side react to success? Ireland, who once expected to be defeated, now expect to succeed and are indeed reluctant to lose their matches. "Undue attention is given to the opposition attack," says McIlroy, "with a consequent deterioration in our creative plans. Subconsciously we have become defensive-minded—a backward step." **W.L.**

The Day a Team Died. By Frank Taylor. (Illus. 15s. net. Stanley Paul and Co. Ltd., 178-202, Great Portland Street, London, W.1)

FRANK TAYLOR, 38-year-old chief northern sports writer of the **News Chronicle Daily Dispatch** carved for himself an unforgettable niche in British journalism as the man who came back from Munich. Few of us will ever forget February 6th, 1958—the day that the plane bringing home the Manchester United footballers crashed at the end of the runway at Munich Reim Airport. Eight United players and eight sports journalists lost their lives.

Writing in a restrained and sensitive way Frank Taylor pays his tribute both to the players and his press colleagues. It is not a narrow narrative about football and footballers. We all know that the Munich air crash went deeper than that. It was a great human tragedy—and Taylor tells of the people involved **as he knew them.** To give you some idea of the inspirational value of this book—for it is a book of courage as well of tragedy—it is perhaps sufficient to add that it is being transcribed into Braille. **E.F.**

The Scottish Football Book—No. 6. Edited by Hugh Taylor. (110 illus. 12s. 6d. Stanley Paul and Co. Ltd., 178-202, Great Portland Street, London, W.1)

WITH Scotland proving perhaps the greatest nursery in Britain for clever footballers this book should attract a world-wide readership. Apart from fascinating articles by Gordon Smith (Hearts), Doug Cowie (Dundee), Matt Watson (Kilmarnock) and Gerry Baker (St. Mirren) there is an excellent article on the European Cup in which the author says: "I feel more thought could be given to the refereeing problem in the European Cup. Most referees are hindered from doing an efficient job by language difficulties."

Well—that's a talking point anyway. Everyone will agree that when trouble is building up during a game a whistle is no peace-maker. A word in the ear of the trouble-maker is much more effective. Yet both teams in a European Cup tie insist on a neutral referee. The only solution would seem to be a panel of multi-lingual referees, with the man in charge of any game being able to speak the language of both teams.

For readers outside Scotland—for the book is naturally concerned mostly with Scottish football—the article "Scrapbook for 1950" will recall historic moments in world history. While the United States was considering turning eighty million pounds of dried eggs into farm fertilisers because it could not sell to Britain, headlines screamed "Russia Has The A-Bomb" . . . "Car Exports Reach New Peak" . . . "Hume Accused of Setty Murder" . . . the football news was "Lucky Rangers", while Stirling won their first Cup tie in four years and the first Charlie Tully story was born. **T.J.**

The F.A. Book for Boys—No. 13. (192 illus. 12s. 6d. William Heinemann Ltd., 15/16 Queen Street, London, W.1)

FOR this year's issue—the thirteenth in the series—a crack team of star players, experienced coaches and trainers, sporting journalists, photographers, and artists — including Jim Armfield, George Hardwick, Walter Winterbottom, Billy Wright — has been assembled to provide an enticing mixture of instruction and entertainment. Helpful, easy-to-understand articles on tactics and the skills of the game are mingled with stories, match reports of last season, cartoons, and games.

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The Way There: A Soccer Encyclopaedia. By Harold Richards. (Illus. 12s. 6d. net. Stanley Paul and Co. Ltd., 178-202, Great Portland Street, London, W.1)

FOR the ardent follower of soccer this reference book will become an absolutely essential part of his library. The strongest point in the book's favour is the fact that never before has one of this particular subject been published. All the Football League clubs are embodied in alphabetical order, and under each club are detailed explicit instructions on exactly where each ground is located geographically. All possible routes to each ground are shown by road, rail and walking. The distances from town centres and all local transport arrangements on match days are clearly set out. For the pedestrian it gives a complete set of route directions street by street from railway and bus stations to the ground, describing the correct turning to take and also the walking time and distance involved.

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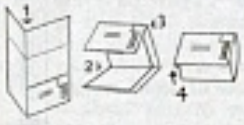

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Peru 1 (Carrasco)
Spain 3 (Suarez 2, Di Stefano)
Peru: Segarra; Fleming, Andrade; De la Vega, Fernandez, Calderon; Briceno, Garcia, Uribe, Carrasco, Montalvo.
Spain: Ramallets; Rivilla, Pachin; Verges, Garay, Segarra; Tejada, Suarez, Di Stefano, Peiro, Collar.

Bulgaria 2 (Iliev, Jakimov)
East Germany 0
Bulgaria: Naidenov; Rakarov, Dimitrov; Largov, Manolov, Dragomirov; Abadijev, Iliev, Jordanov, Jakimov, Kolev.
E. Germany: Spickenagel; Kalinke, Krampe; Fischer, Heine, Muhlbacher; Ducke, Meyer, Noldner, Erler, Franz.

JULY 13th

Brazil 5
Argentina 1
Brazil: Gilmar; Santos (D), Santos (N); Zequinha, Bellini, Caldenar; Sabara, Chinezinho, Coutinho, Pele, Pepe.
Argentina: Roma; Navarro, Simeone; Guidi, Cardosa, Varacka; Boggio, Rossi, Menendez, Sosa, Belen.

Uruguay 2 (Rodriguez 2)
Paraguay 1 (Cabral)
Uruguay: Maidana; Pino, Troche; Mesias, Gonzalez, Gomez; Perez, Bergara, Guaglanone, Rodriguez, Escalada.
Paraguay: Aguilar; Arevalo, Lezcano; Echague, Lezcano, Monge; Benitez, Insfrain, Cabral, Cabrera, Parodi.

JULY 14th

Chile 0
Spain 4 (Di Stefano 2, Martinez, Collar)
Chile: Escuti; Eizaguirre, Valdes; Cortes, Navarro, Rodriguez; Moreno, Musso, Ramirez, Fouilloux, Sanchez.
Spain: Ramallets; Rivilla, Alvarito; Verges, Garay, Segarra; Pereda, Martinez, Di Stefano, Suarez, Collar.

JULY 17th

Chile 1 (Musso)
Spain 4 (Di Stefano 2, Pereda, Peiro)
Chile: Escuti; Valdes, Navarro (S); Cortes, Navarro (F), Rodriguez; Moreno, Musso, Ramirez, Toro, Sanchez.
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JULY 24th

Argentina 2 (Sanfilippo 2)
Spain 0
Argentina: Roma; Simeone, Vidal; Guidi, Navarro, Sacchi; Boggio, Rossi, Mendez, Sanfilippo, Belen.
Spain: Ramallets; Rivilla, Pachin; Verges, Garay, Segarra; Pereda, Suarez, Di Stefano, Peiro, Collar.

JULY 31st

Denmark 1 (Hansen (J))
Hungary (Olympic) 0
Denmark: From; Andersen, Jensen; Hansen (B), Neilsen (H C), Neilsen (F); Hansen (J), Danielsen, Neilsen (H), Enoksen, Soerensen.
Hungary: Torok; Novak, Dalnoki; Szolymosi, Varhidi, Kovacs; Pal, Gorocs, Albert, Dunai, Rakosi.

AUGUST 7th

Iceland 0
West Germany 5
(Seeler, Haller, Dorfel, Reitgassl, Marx)
Iceland: Danielsson; Usmansson, Gumlausson; Techtson, Feiisson, Jonsson; Steinsen, Jonsson, Beck, Oskarsson, Bjornsson.
W. Germany: Tilkowski; Lutz, Schnellinger; Schulz, Erhardt, Szymaniak; Reitgassl, Brulls, Seeler, Haller, Dorfel.

AUGUST 14th

Denmark 2 (Neilsen (H) 2)
Finland 1 (Jensen, o.g.)
Denmark: From; Andersen, Jensen; Hansen (B), Neilsen (H C), Neilsen (F); Hansen (J), Troelsen, Neilsen (H), Enoksen, Soerensen.
Finland: Orn; Javala, Haahti; Nevalainen, Lehtinen, Heinonen; Kankkonen, Hyvarinen, Osterlund, Pahlmann, Peltonen.

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